

# THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY JULY 20 1983

20p

No 61,589

## THE TIMES

## Tomorrow

**Home thoughts...**  
William Douglas Home reviews his brother Alec's (Lord Home) *Letters to a Grandson*

... from abroad  
In the second of a three-part series on Cyprus, Edward Mortimer looks at the views of both sides in dispute over the island Hard.

Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, talks to *The Times* about law and order ... and fast.

*The Times* Profile: Sebastian Coe, on the eve of the AAA championships this weekend

## Greenpeace seven held in Siberia

Seven Greenpeace anti-whaling campaigners were arrested in Siberia after they claimed to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations at the port of Lomno. They were said to have been detained for illegally entering Soviet territory. Report, page 6

## Leading article, page 13

## Opec strategy

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is to study plans for a long-term pricing strategy to eliminate sudden price shocks. Page 17

## Clues to body

Detectives are to show items found with the body of a murdered child to the parents of Caroline Hogg, aged five, missing from her Edinburgh home for 11 days. Page 2

## Journalists' leaders

Leaders at the *Financial Times* are to discuss with the management a company plan to republish the Frankfurt edition in the next 10 days. Page 2

## Pill challenge

Judgment has been deferred in the case brought by Mrs Victoria Gillick over a circular advertising doctors that they may provide contraceptives to girls under 16 without parental consent. Page 3

## Law of the gun

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at Polish civilians has been spelt out for the first time in a new law. Page 6

## Ferry action

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service has been called in by the ferry company Townsend Thoresen in an attempt to resolve the 10-day strike at Felixstowe, Suffolk and Caernarfon, Scotland.

## Queen's escape

Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands, holidaying in Italy, escaped uninjured when the car she was driving was in a collision. An Italian couple received minor injuries.

## Coe opts out

Sebastian Coe does not want to be selected for the 1,500 metres in the world championships in Helsinki next month. He has not given any reason for his decision.

## Leader, page 13

Letters: On the economy, from Mr A. Edwards, and others; Red Cross in Thailand, from Comte de Sali

Leading articles: Stock Exchange; Greenpeace; Local Omnibusman

## Features, pages 10-12

Where is the economic new dawn? Bernard Levin suggests a Swiss role for British unions; Jack Bruce-Gardyne looks under the mortgage umbrella. Spectrum: The two of us - reunited twins tell their stories. Wednesday Page: Forgiveness in the Fens; Alan Franks' Diary;

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## Lawson hints at tax cuts in return for spending curbs

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will tell his Cabinet colleagues tomorrow that there could be significant tax cuts in the next Budget if they agree to hold down public spending to its original planned level.

At the moment government departments want to spend £5,000m above published plans, but eliminating them could create scope for perhaps £2,000m of tax reductions next spring, he will argue.

Such reductions would be equivalent to knocking 2p off the basic rate of income tax from 30p to 28p in the pound.

By holding out the hope of tax cuts, Mr Lawson will be aiming to smooth the ruffled feathers of spending ministers angered by what they saw as the Chancellor's "bully-boy" tactics in forcing through his £500m emergency cuts package two weeks ago.

The Budget last March suggested that if public spending in 1984-85 remained at the planned £126,400m this would leave room for about £500m of tax cuts. But Mr Lawson has another card up his sleeve.

He will ask the Cabinet to agree to leave untouched the £2,000m contingency reserve included in next year's plans. This would normally be used to accommodate some of the extra spending bids from government departments, leaving a reserve for unexpected spending during

fairly easily, some will eventually

## Thatcher hint on share monopoly

## Stock Exchange may escape court case

By Philip Robinson

Mrs Thatcher yesterday paved the way for the Stock Exchange to avoid having its rules dragged through the Restrictive Practices Court.

The Prime Minister told MPs during question time in the Commons that if proposals were made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the action taken by the Office of Fair Trading, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was prepared to consider them.

Proceedings against the Stock Exchange were started after the Office of Fair Trading decided that parts of the Exchange's rule book contravened the 1976 Restrictive Practices Act.

The rules say the public can buy shares only through stockbrokers who must buy them only through stockjobbers who trade in the market. The jobbers are not allowed to deal direct with the public. The Exchange also lays down a minimum charge for each transaction. The OFT argues that these represent a restrictive practice.

Mrs Thatcher said: "This case is still before the court but that does not preclude the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter."

The sudden settlement proposal comes after seven years of intensive lobbying and a total

cessation of the Stock Exchange and the Office of Fair Trading.

**Howe's radical rescue plan divides EEC**

From Ian Murray, Brussels

EEC foreign ministers split into opposed camps over money-saving proposals unveiled by Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday with the aim of reviving the Community from going bankrupt.

Detailing Britain's rescue plan, Sir Geoffrey proposed limits on agricultural spending and a new system of budget payments based on national means designed to eliminate perennial arguments over members' contribution to community revenue.

The proposals were described as "very interesting" by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister,

Reforms sought page 6

## Fossil-hunter unearths Surrey dinosaur

By John Witherow

A Surrey plumber emerged yesterday as the man responsible for what the Natural History Museum, in a fit of enthusiasm, described as possibly "the most important find in Britain this century". Mr William Walker, aged 55, of Springfield Road, Thornton Heath, an amateur fossil collector with a penchant for digging around in the mud at weekends, has turned up the skeleton of an unknown species of carnivorous dinosaur, "dating back 124 million years."

Last January Mr Walker discovered a huge clawbone in a Surrey claypit. "I recognized it as a dinosaur claw but I didn't know how important it was," he said. "I gave it a good crack with my hammer and the whole

thing disintegrated. I really could have cried. It just shattered."

His son-in-law later took it to the Natural History Museum, where its appearance set pulses racing in the palaeontology department. They were able to identify the foot-long clawbone, indicating the discovery of a new species.

Two scientists set off to the Surrey claypit but were frustrated by the wet spring which turned the area into a sea of mud. It was only last month that they could complete their work of removing the van loads of bones to form a large proportion of the skeleton.

The clawbone of this dinosaur, similar to the megalosaurus, is larger than that of the later Tyrannosaurus Rex, one of



The cracked Sikorsky being winched up from the sea yesterday.

## 17 bodies found as crashed helicopter is salvaged

By Craig Seton and Rupert Morris

The fuselage of the crashed Sikorsky 61 helicopter Oscar November was recovered from 200ft deep water off St Mary's, in the Isles of Scilly, yesterday.

The bodies of only 17 of the 20 people, mostly holidaymakers, who died in Saturday's crash were found inside.

Last night the bodies were being taken from the salvage vessel to Penzance for identification by relatives. The police sent officers to help in identifying the dead.

The fuselage, from which only six people escaped, was being taken to Falmouth and then by road to the Government's accident investigation unit at Farborough, Hampshire. There experts will examine it in an attempt to discover the cause of the accident.

Divers found the fuselage on its side on a steep sandy bank.

The helicopter, seen from a distance of less than 100 yards after it was brought to the surface, appeared to have suffered only comparatively minor structural damage.

Several windows in the pilot's cockpit were missing and its black nose cone had gone, as had the two wheel housings.

The rear rotor blades and their housing had also dis-

appeared; of the main rotor blades, three of the five had been sheared off.

The two remaining blades appeared to be complete but had been broken more or less in half, the damaged pieces hanging limply down on the port side. Most windows, including those of the escape hatch, were gone, but on the starboard side the windows and escape areas seemed intact.

The underneath of the fuselage was the worst damaged part. Much of the luggage bay had been ripped out, although the debris guard, which keeps seabirds from fouling the rotor blades, was still in place.

Most of the bodies were brought out from the rear of the helicopter in canvas slings and taken to a covered area beneath the crane.

The Post Office spent a record £14.7m on capital investment last year, against a target of £11.5m, and plans to increase this to £13.0m this year as part of a five-year plan to invest £62.3m in the service.

Last year, the postal business reduced its real unit costs by 2.2 per cent and increased productivity by 4.8 per cent.

Continued on back page, col 1

## Debategate papers were crucial, says Carter

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Former President Jimmy Carter, commenting in Tokyo yesterday on the "Debategate" affair in Washington, said that the debate position papers which may have been passed to Mr Ronald Reagan's election advisers in 1980 "incorporated the very essence" of his campaign. This was the first time that Mr Carter has commented publicly on the scandal.

Mr Reagan had access to all of them, "it was obviously of great benefit" in the crucial debate which helped to sway the election, Mr Carter said, adding that he had "no idea" which papers may have come to the attention of the Reagan campaign.

But Mr Carter said, it was obvious from examining the papers made available by the Reagan Administration to the Justice Department and the press that there was a "long

series of losses from the White House, not just one batch".

The former President, who is in Japan for a six-day private visit, shed no light on who might have passed the papers.

The debate papers were known only to a small group of people in the White House; neither his chief of staff nor his campaign manager had access to them, he said.

The debate briefing papers contained details of the issues which Mr Carter's campaign had identified by means of "secret polling" as the most crucial and important, he said, they describe the mistakes made by both candidates in the campaign, issues which might come up in the debate, responses and possible counter-responses.

Mr Carter said that he was not prejudging what the Reagan camp may have had in hand before the debate.

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## Cadet dies in lorry crash at Army range

A boy cadet was killed and more than 20 others were injured — many seriously — when an Army lorry crashed on a gunnery range last night.

The four-ton lorry, carrying a group of cadets from the Greater London area, overturned as it was leaving the firing range at Warcop Training Camp near Appleby in Cumbria.

One cadet died at the scene and ten others suffered serious leg and head injuries. They were taken 35 miles to hospital in Carlisle in a fleet of ambulances under police escort.

The less seriously injured were taken to a military hospital in North Yorkshire. The boys were on holiday at the camp.



detective tells he delayed approaching an

# Beatles' old school is criticized over poor results and truancy

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Elevating criticism of a Liverpool school attended by former Beatles, George Harrison and Paul McCartney, of two surviving grammar schools in the city, was published yesterday by the school sectors (HMS), who said the matters needed urgent attention.

The physical environment in Liverpool Institute for Boys, a school that once enjoyed great academic success, was intolerable, they said. Examination results were disappointing, the behaviour of pupils in some cases were unacceptable with high truancy, and many boys were receiving no instruction at all in music, careers, and various studies.

There are many pupils of all abilities who are failing to reach the levels of attainment that might be expected", the art said. "In particular, in religious education and music is what is provided and the quality of the little work done unacceptable."

Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, written to the city council, who is controlled by the left, to say that he has read the art with concern and finds it disturbing.

"Obviously you will want to consider the implications of the art urgently and I would ask you to inform the department of what you have done and are doing to put matters right," he said.

The report underlines the point made for the authority to me to gripes with the management and national organization of its county secondary school

provision in the interests of Liverpool's children.

It also suggests that the authority will need to review its arrangements for informing itself about the quality of performance in its schools and for taking appropriate measures to secure improvement in that old school.

The school, which has 594

boys in a listed Victorian building, has had a question mark hanging over its future for the past 18 years. Education

Paul McCartney (left) and George Harrison: School under fire.

ministers have twice rejected

plans to make it a comprehensive school and since 1965 it has been run by a succession of head teachers appointed initially in a temporary capacity.

It had been neglected for a long time, the inspectors, who visited the school in February and March this year, said. Roofs were leaking and buildings were dirty and unpainted.

Some of the laboratories were antiquated; the outdoor lavatories had no paper, towels or soap, and the indoor lavatories were locked and unused.

Mr Dominic Brady, Liverpool's education committee chairman, said that if the HMSI

had "criticized us at a time when facilities and cash were available, then they would have had an argument".

A spokesman for Paul McCartney said that the former Beatle would be greatly concerned about the future of his old school.

Records 'not kept'

A progressive school in Coventry has been criticized for failing to use the proper procedures for appointing teachers and for derogatory remarks made by senior male staff to women teachers.

The criticism comes in a report of a formal investigation into Sidney Stringer School by the Equal Opportunities Commission, which said that because of the lack of proper school records it had been impossible to glean what lay behind appointments and promotions.

The commission says it was concerned that 40 teachers complained that there had been a strong bias against women in appointments and promotions. It found that decisions on many of the appointments between January, 1976, and January, 1979, were taken by the head without consulting the governors, as he should.

The commission recommends that Coventry's director of education should ensure that proper records are kept.

Formal Investigation Report: Sidney Stringer School and Community College, Coventry (publicity section, EOC Overseas House, Quay Street, Manchester, £3).

## Mental services 'near crisis'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Services for the mentally ill are approaching crisis point because the rundown of large mental hospitals has not been matched by community alternatives, an inquiry set up by the Richmond Fellowship said yesterday. The inquiry, under the chairmanship of Lord Longford, called for new legislation to place mandatory duties on councils to provide proper facilities for former mental patients.

Professor John Wing of the Institute of Psychiatry, London University and a member of the inquiry team, said the unacceptable level of mental after-care facilities was leading to

people needing help living in cardboard boxes under bridges. Services for them had low priority because their handicaps were invisible.

He suggested that the present arrangements, with health service money gradually being withdrawn over a period of years, should be changed to encourage more local authorities to start new schemes. Hospital inpatient services for the mentally ill were costing £760m a year, compared with about £40m from local authority social services departments. It might be easier for hospitals to set up community services themselves.

## Obstructive councils criticized

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Several local authorities have firmly refused to remedy wrongs suffered by the public they are supposed to be serving", according to Your Local Ombudsman, a report published today by the Commission for Local Administration in England.

Mr Pat Cook, local ombudsman for the North of England, reported mounting pressure for mandatory enforcement of the commission's findings because some councils refused to respond to its independent and impartial criticism.

Hastings and Wandsworth councils are singled out for criticism of their obstructive attitude. Dr David Yardley, who investigates for the Commission for Local Administration (the local ombudsman's office) in London and the south-east, said: "Their attitude does nothing to enhance their reputation or that of local government in general."

During the past year there has been a 2 per cent increase in complaints against councils,

A firm of columbaria is angry over a disclosure that the West Germans have produced thousands of 10p coin blanks for the Royal Mint.

Mr Colin Perry, managing director of the independent Birmingham Mint Ltd, said yesterday that the West German Government had refused to allow British companies to make blanks for Denmark and coins above that value, on the ground that it would be a security risk.

The Mint has raised its complaints with the European Commission.

The Germans allege that the blanks could be stolen and used in vending machines in

## Kent apology over Pope

By a Staff Reporter

he had raised should be discussed. "I do not regret at all the idea that one can discuss issues like the nationalism of the Pope or feminism. I deeply regret that in that article they come out in that form."

"I think that was very much to do with the enormous pressures I was under at that time at the beginning of May. I was being accused of being a Soviet dupe and at a time of very high strain I reacted very badly and I am extremely sorry about this".

But he said in a BBC radio interview yesterday, the issues

and do not want merely to share at endless varieties of animals in cages."

Research by Lord Montagu's team showed that many people preferred to learn about exotic wildlife from television rather than from zoos, and would rather visit leisure parks and historic houses.

Lord Montagu added that half of all the tourist attractions in Britain had been created in the past 10 years and were designed to appeal to visitors. Many zoos were much older and had been built when there were few rival attractions.

"If the recommendations are ignored, I fear that the future of many as major visitor attractions will be in great danger", Lord Montagu said. Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the board, called the report a "commercial Bible".

Both men were speaking at a press conference about the report, which says that zoos can no longer survive merely as managers. Today's consumers are more sophisticated

general attitude to overdoses. For example a dozen people who survived jumping off the Golden Gate Bridge are all leading worthwhile lives now.

"But we do agree that all attempts are dangerous. It is so much better to talk over troubles or despair with friends, doctors or us".

Judge Richards was told that Moseong, a bachelor with a criminal record, had admitted four offences, including one of forgery and one of cheque deception, and asked for seven more offences to be considered.

Mr Alan Morrell, a psychiatrist, told the court that Moseong was an epileptic who resorted to irresponsible behaviour under stress and came from a deprived background. He could be helped by psychiatric treatment, the doctor said.

But the judge described Moseong's suicide attempt as simulated and added: "There are so many of these people. What am I to do with you? You are one of the weaker brethren".

Mr David Evans, joint general secretary said: "We do not consider the judge's reported words represent the

police hurt as gang frees man

## Police hurt as gang frees man

A gang of eight people attacked three policemen and helped a man believed to be a "free Dennis Kelly" campaign supporter to escape from custody. Two policemen saw a man daubing the word "Dennis" in paint on a wall at the corner of Burlington Street and Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, just before midnight on Monday and arrested him.

They took him back to a third officer at a police vehicle, but then were attacked, the police said.

The policemen were pushed and kicked and suffered facial injuries. Two were taken off duty with bruises and badly swollen eyes.

Dennis Kelley, who was jailed for life last month for murder, is appealing against his conviction, and supporters have launched a campaign in his support.

Last week, the police and Kelly supporters clashed outside Walton prison, Liverpool. One constable was suspended during an investigation of the police operation.

The sixth green at Royal Birkdale, Southport, was vandalized before the third round of the Open Golf Championship on Saturday by intruders who daubed "Dennis Kelly" slogans on the green and dug up the turf. The official committee has apologized and denied responsibility for that incident.

Yesterday, Mr Lesser Shields, the campaign spokesman, condemned the attack. "We are shocked, and we would always condemn any attack on the police", he said.

## Moneylender on menaces charge

Sammy Davis, aged 18, a moneylender, terrified Miss Susan Blair, also aged 18, by demanding £1-a-day interest on a £5 loan, it was alleged at Gloucester Crown Court yesterday.

In less than a month Davis, of Regent Street, Gloucester, claimed she owed him £38, and told her he would break her arms, legs and neck if she did not pay up, the court was told. He denies two charges of making unwarranted demands for money with menaces. The trial continues today.

## Injured PC gets £65,000

Police Constable Robert Deards, who was dragged 25 yards along the road by a car when he attempted to question the driver, was awarded £65,000 agreed damages in the High Court in London yesterday.

PC Deards, aged 37, of Woodside Avenue, Highgate, north London, injured his shoulder and wrist. The driver Kevin Dryden-Thomas, of Ashton, Romford Essex was convicted in July, 1975, of dangerous driving and assault.

## £700,000 saving

Cambridgeshire County Council has signed contracts with three private companies to take over the cleaning of 210 of its schools from next September. The council said yesterday the move will save £700,000 a year.

## 'Lethal' tyres

Mr Douglas Hoyle, Labour MP for Warrington, North, tabled a commons question yesterday urging the Secretary of State for Trade to stop the import of "lethal" reject tyres which he said were intended for bullock carts in the Far East.

Police Constable Richards Mahaffy, aged 27, of Victoria Road, Stoke Newington, who is accused of assault, and trying to pervert justice, was committed on unconditional bail from Horsforth Road Court yesterday to stand trial at the Central Criminal Court.

## Cell hanging

John Arwel Jones, aged 25, who was serving three-and-a-quarter years for theft, robbery and branch of a suspended sentence, was found hanged in his cell at Liverpool prison yesterday.

Mr John Previte, their counsel, told Mr Justice Neill that in The Mail on Sunday on February 27, Mr Skan wrote an article headed "Giscard set to divorce at last". The allegations in the article were wholly untrue, as was acknowledged by the defendants as soon as complaint was made.

Unfortunately these false reports, which caused great distress and embarrassment to Monsieur and Madame d'Estate, received wide publicity in the European press," he said.

The couple, who have been married for 30 years, had sued Associated Newspapers and Mr David Skan, editor of the diary column of The Mail on Sunday.

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## People prefer wildlife on TV to zoo visits

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The economic survival of many of Britain's 150 zoos and wildlife parks is treated by their organizers' disdain for the public, chairman of a zoo investigation for the English Tourist Board, said yesterday.

He called on the organizers to stop the "naïve" assumption that crowds of visitors would destroy the status of zoos as centers of research. His investigation concluded that they should give visitors better aeration and car parks and fewer animal areas.

"If the recommendations are ignored, I fear that the future of many as major visitor attractions will be in great danger", Lord Montagu said. Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the board, called the report a "commercial Bible".

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## Expert on icons cleared of stealing books

The former head of Christie's icon department, who was accused of stealing nearly 100 of its rare art books after she was made redundant, was acquitted by a jury at Southwark Crown Court yesterday.

Mrs Elvira Cooper, aged 42, who had said "icons are my life", had kept 97 reference books at her home in Willow Hall, Hampstead, north London, because she "hated going to libraries". She was writing a book on Russian icons.

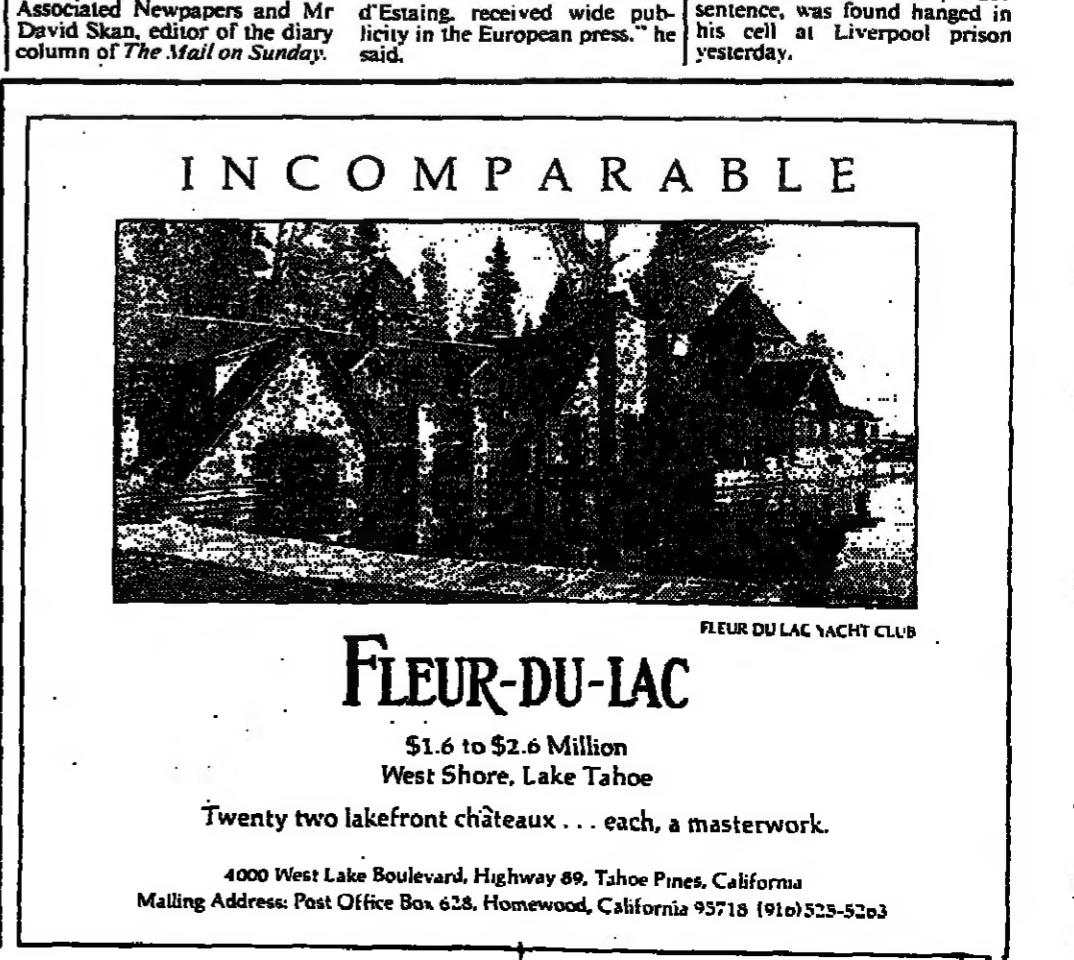
She built up the department during her 11 years with the company. She told the police that Christie's was being malicious and vindictive. Mrs Cooper did not give evidence.

Mr Neville Sarony, for the defense, said that there was "enormous hostility" between Mrs Cooper and Mr Alexander Solodkoff, her successor, who became head of a merged department after icon sales slumped.

He added that the high water mark of Christie's "unbelievable behaviour" was reached when Mr Solodkoff told the jury that Mrs Cooper would have had to arrange an appointment with him had she wanted to discuss the missing books. He had never asked her to return them.

Mr Sarony said that the accusation had been a nightmare for Mrs Cooper, who had denied 10 specimen charges of theft.

The judge described



## PARLIAMENT July 19 1983

## Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

The trade unions might not want his advice on democracy but they certainly need it badly. Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said during questions in the Commons: He regretted that the TUC had declined to participate in consultations on the green paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* but their comments on the proposals for legislation, which he had announced last Tuesday, would be welcome.

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lonsdale, C): When he meets leaders of the trade unions will he consider making these suggestions: that after the hub-bub and the shouting has died down and the proposals have become law, they will find that their leadership is renewed and invigorated because they will find that they are acting on a clear mandate taken by a majority of their members? Secondly, that if they seek to call an official strike, it will be at the clear request of a majority of their members?

Mr Tebbit: Democracy would be bad thing in the trade union movement.

Mr Ian Evans (Cynon Valley, Lab): The trade union movement is already democratic. Members determine the constitution, and if we have to have secret ballots that is something they can decide at the annual conference. There is no need for him to dictate to the trade union movement.

Mr Tebbit: I do not think that suggests that there are democratic elections is a mark of dictatorship. I have quoted many times the words of the chairman of the TUC who said in the past and up to now, that the extreme left have lied, intrigued, manipulated and resorted to intimidation to get their way.

Mr Reginald Prentiss (Daventry, C):

The political levy, nobody will thank him as a result of that unless

## Unions badly in need of advice on democracy

## COMMONS

Everything that happens now in the Labour leadership contest has to be assessed on the assumption that Mr Kinnock is going to win. Of the other three in the race, only Mr Hattersley is a serious rival — and there is almost certainly nothing that he could do that would give him a chance of overtaking Mr Kinnock. Yet this makes Mr Hattersley's personal manifesto, *A Duty To Win*, more less interesting.

If he believes that this forthright statement of his position will somehow give him a majority of victory, he is wasting his time.

It he believes that it will improve his prospects of being elected deputy leader, he is probably miscalculating. It should strengthen the confidence of those who have been wondering whether he has the stomach to fight for his convictions — but most of these people, whatever their doubts, would have voted for him, rather than for Mr Michael Meacher anyway. His plan for an incomes policy may appeal to some of the unions representing the low paid.

But his chances of winning this contest will depend critically on many of those who support Mr Kinnock for leader voting for Mr Hattersley as the deputy leader in the belief that this would be the "dream ticket" that would both satisfy the party and attract the electorate. Yet people of this persuasion will be less likely to vote for Mr Hattersley if they feel that he is distancing himself too far from Mr Kinnock.

How far would be too far? It would be an advantage for Mr Kinnock to have a deputy who clearly came from the other wing of the party: an all-left leadership would make it immeasurably harder to recover the confidence of the general public. But Mr Kinnock's supporters would be worried at the thought of electing a deputy with whom there would be persistent policy clashes.

Already some of his supporters have been given nervous twinges by Mr Hattersley's manifesto. They have been upset by his reference to "would-be philosophers" at party headquarters during the election campaign — though that gibe should be forgotten soon enough. They think his espousal of an incomes policy inopportune. They resent his criticism that Labour's economic proposals in the election lacked credibility, and they differ with him over disarmament.

It is the disagreements over economic policy and disarmament that matter most. Mr Kinnock has been at pains to play down the differences between them. That is natural enough: if he is ever to be Prime Minister, Mr Kinnock needs Mr Hattersley at least as much as Mr Hattersley needs the deputy leadership.

In his own manifesto Mr Kinnock has removed the European Community as a point of contention between them by referring to withdrawal as no more than a last resort. He was studiously imprecise in several other areas, but he repeated the commitment to ban American nuclear weapons from Britain. Mr Hattersley could not accept that and be true to his declared beliefs. In publishing his manifesto he is unlikely, therefore, to have increased his chances of the deputy leadership, because he has drawn attention to the possibilities of conflict between them.

But this is what makes his manifesto significant. The only logical basis for it is that Mr Hattersley has decided to establish the ground on which he intends to conduct his future battles within the party, whether or not as deputy leader. There are some, even among his potential supporters, who have little or no confidence that he will stick to his position. They fear that he will fudge, fudge and fudge again. But if they are right, Mr Hattersley will be making nonsense of his own manifesto.

His decision to publish such a statement at this time makes sense not as a last desperate shot in the leadership contest; nor as an attempt to clinch the deputy leadership, but as the first salvo in the new battle for influence within the party. Whether or not he becomes deputy leader is of less importance than the outcome of that battle. He has staked out a position that would bring Labour more into line with the thinking of the electorate. Unless the party is prepared to move in this direction it will soon become relatively unimportant who holds power in its ranks.

## No change on spending plans

## PM'S QUESTIONS

The Government will adhere to the expenditure plans it has published for this year and next year. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons: She had been asked by Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, to confirm the report in *The Times* that on Thursday the Cabinet would discuss proposals for a further £5,000m cuts in projected public expenditure for next year.

When Mr Foot asked "Is that a correct report?" Mrs Thatcher replied: "Mr Foot is fully aware, having been a member of a Cabinet that one never reveals the agenda of any paper before Cabinet."

Mr Foot: Since *The Times* got it right at the last round and her Cabinet colleagues were bounced into cuts, apparently, will the Cabinet be discussing if she will not confirm the figure in *The Times* — the public expenditure cuts for a year ahead.

Does she agree with Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, that the cuts will lead to "a large measure of redundancies"? Those are the words he used. Will the redundancies include more teachers out of jobs, more home help out of jobs, more dinner

ladies out of jobs and more librarians out of jobs?

What is going to happen after the cuts have been discussed in Cabinet on Thursday?

Mrs Thatcher: This case is still before the court but does not preclude the Stock Exchange Council making proposals to settle the matter. They will start in the normal way.

Decisions on the following year are normally made in the autumn and for the years after that in the public expenditure White Paper in January or later, sometimes as late as the budget. That is normal procedure.

We have published the total expenditure plans for this year and next and we shall expect to adhere to them.

**Stock Exchange issue may reach House**

If proposals are made by the Stock Exchange Council to settle the action taken by the Office of Fair Trading in the Restrictive Practices Court, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry is prepared to consider them but they would eventually come before Parliament. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions in the Commons:

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) asked her for an assurance that there was no intention to interfere with the Office of Fair Trading's impending court action in the Restrictive Practices Court against the Stock Exchange.

## Police chiefs concerned about Ripper articles

## HOUSE OF LORDS

The Association of Chief Police Officers shared the Government's concern about the publication of the memoirs of Mr Ronald Gregson, former Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said at question time.

The Government had discussed the issue with the association. It raised a number of complex problems which required further study, he said.

The association are giving their attention to this (it added) and will keep in touch with our officials.

Lady Sharples (C) said extreme distress had been caused to the families of the victims concerned.

She said: "The Government welcome the way in which the Press Council strengthened the guidelines after the Sutcliffe case.

Queen's Bench Division

## No fees for notional counsel

MacLeod-Johnstone-Hart v Aga Khan Foundation (UK) Before Mr Justice Lloyd [Judgment delivered July 7]

The provision contained in Order 62, rule 28A of the Rules of the Supreme Court, that a successful litigant in person who had suffered pecuniary loss could recover for work done by himself up to two thirds of the appropriate rate, and disbursements which were allowed in full provided that if work had been done by a solicitor, did not include notarial barristers' fees.

Mr Justice Lloyd held, in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing a summons to review a taxation by Master Berkeley on December 15, 1982, in an action successfully brought by the plaintiff, Diane Lavini, MacLeod-Johnstone-Hart, against the defendants, Aga Khan Foundation (UK).

The plaintiff in person; Mr Little, legal executive, for Masons, the defendants' solicitors.

MR JUSTICE LLOYD said that the plaintiff's action had come before Mr Justice Borchard in June 1981. At the end of a four and a half day trial, judgment having been given in her favour, the plaintiff had been awarded damages of £750, plus costs on the High Court scale.

In her bill, she had claimed £4,120 as a disbursement to cover the notional cost of briefing leading and junior counsel, together with two thirds of daily attendance fee for a solicitor. The master had refused to allow that.

His Lordship agreed. The whole object of an award for costs was to indemnify the successful party against costs which he had actually incurred. There was a limited exception to that general rule in the case of a litigant in person who, provided he had suffered pecuniary loss, could recover for work done himself up to two thirds of what would have been allowed if done by a solicitor.

But rule 28A (2) had to be read in the light of rule 28A (1). There was a clear contrast between work which was treated as if it had been done by a solicitor, and work which was allowed up to two thirds of the appropriate rate, and disbursements which were allowed in full provided that if work had been done by a solicitor, did not include notarial barristers' fees.

Under rule 28A (3), where a litigant in person did part of the work claimed during time when he would otherwise have been remunerated (working time), and part of it during leisure time, in respect of which he therefore suffered a pecuniary loss, then he could not claim for all of the work up to the two thirds limit, but only that

proportion of it done during working time, in respect of the rest, the £2-an-hour rule operated.

The division would necessarily be somewhat arbitrary, especially where, as in the present case, because she was an actress, the plaintiff had no set working hours in the ordinary sense.

Under rule 28A (2), the time allowed in calculating the two thirds maximum was the time which a solicitor would have taken, not the time actually taken by the litigant in person.

The plaintiff had claimed £4,474 for work which she had said had taken her 214 hours, but the master had only allowed her £725, to cover 86 hours, of which 43 were allowed as working time and charged at £15 an hour, and 43 as leisure time at £15 an hour. The plaintiff had not made out her objections in respect of these figures and, in the light of His Lordship's judgment, the taxation would be upheld.

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There was no room for a notional disbursement, and the plaintiff could not escape that by claiming only two thirds of counsel's fees.

Under rule 28A (3), where a litigant in person did part of the work claimed during time when he would otherwise have been remunerated (working time), and part of it during leisure time, in respect of which he therefore suffered a pecuniary loss, then he could not claim for all of the work up to the two thirds limit, but only that

house substantially different from that of an ordinary dwelling house and which is designed to make the house suitable for occupation by physically disabled persons within the Housing Act 1980.

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins) on July 19 refused to give leave to appeal against a decision by Wanstead District Council from the decision of Judge Percy sitting at Merton County Court who granted the tenants, Mr and Mrs Freeman the house.

The result would be that they

would, by the end of the Parliament, have recovered none of the ground which their independent review body found that they had lost.

The rebels' proposal — the Fraser formula — would therefore link MP's pay from January 1983 with the Civil Service's pay from January 1, 1982, to £18,500 over five years, and linked it thereafter to a comparable grade in the Civil Service.

The attraction for the Government was that in overall cost of some £6.5m in a full year would be the same as the Government's initial proposal for a smaller first increase accompanied by higher secretarial allowances and lower pension contributions.

But the rebels calculated that the Civil Service grade which it was proposed to link MP's pay — those who would be earning £18,500 in 1988 — would be £19,000 in 1993.

Labour were ready to join Sir Hugh Fraser's rebels.

New peer

Vivian Tonyandy, formerly Mr George Thomas, Speaker of the House of Commons, was introduced in the House of Lords.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP) said his party would oppose the Bill. It was a gross

misuse of public assets to sell off the assets to put into the general pot of revenue to raise funds to overcome the Government's public sector borrowing requirement problems.

The industry must have stability over its future.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, replying to the debate, said his department would soon meet the Royal National Institute for the Deaf to explore ways of helping those with a hearing impairment. His officials would suggest at that meeting a research project funded by his department to identify the options and the best way forward.

His department wanted the advice of the RNID and that of the manufacturers.

Court of Appeal

voluntary payment provided it satisfactorily provided maintenance for a child or children of the family.

Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, sitting in the Court of Appeal on July 19 with Sir George Baker, so stated in allowing an interlocutory appeal by the wife from an order of Judge Levine on February 25 in the Oxford County Court that the certificate of satisfaction as to the arrangements for the two children which he granted was not to be released until the registrar had made an order for child maintenance.

MR LORDSHIP said that the way in which a judge should approach the problem of satisfying a financial provision for children had been explained by the Court of Appeal in *Cook v Cook* (1978) 1 WLR 994. It might be that case was somewhat lost sight of by county court judges, and so the court emphasized again the principles which should guide a judge when faced with the problem of deciding whether the financial arrangements for the children were such that he could be satisfied with them.

The judge could not decide the grant of a certificate of satisfaction, nor make it conditional on the decision of some other subordinate tribunal. The judge had to make his own mind whether to grant a certificate or refuse it, and if he needed further information he had to adjourn to enable the party applying for the certificate to produce further evidence.

## Law Report July 20 1983

## Laker challenge to anti-trust Order fails

Laker Airways Ltd and Another v Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

The Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins) on July 19 refused to give leave to appeal against a decision by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) to impose a ban on flights by Laker Airways Ltd, a company in liquidation incorporated in Jersey, and Mr Christopher Morris of Little New Street, London, EC4, liquidator of Laker, for a declaration that an Order and general directions made by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under the Protection of Trading Investments Act 1980 were ultra vires, null, void and of no effect.

The Order made by the Secretary of State, the Protection of Trading Investments (US Anti-trust Measures) Order (SI 1983 No 900) which came into operation on June 27, 1983,

recited the measures to which it related being imposed by the law of the United States of America for regulating or controlling international trade and those measures, in so far as they applied to things done or to be done outside the territorial jurisdiction of the US by persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom, were damaging or threatened to damage the trading interests of the UK.

By the Order the secretary of state directed that section 1 of the 1980 Act should apply to sections 1 and 2 of the US Shipping Act and sections 4 and 4A of the US Clayton Act in relation to: (i) an agreement or arrangement to which a UK-designated airline was a party, (ii) a discussion by a communication service with a UK-designated airline, (iii) any act done by a UK-designated airline.

The court held that the 1980 Act was general in nature and did not cover the specific circumstances of the case.

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For the purposes of deciding whether to grant a certificate of satisfaction, the court had to consider whether the 1980 Act was general in nature and did not cover the specific circumstances of the case.

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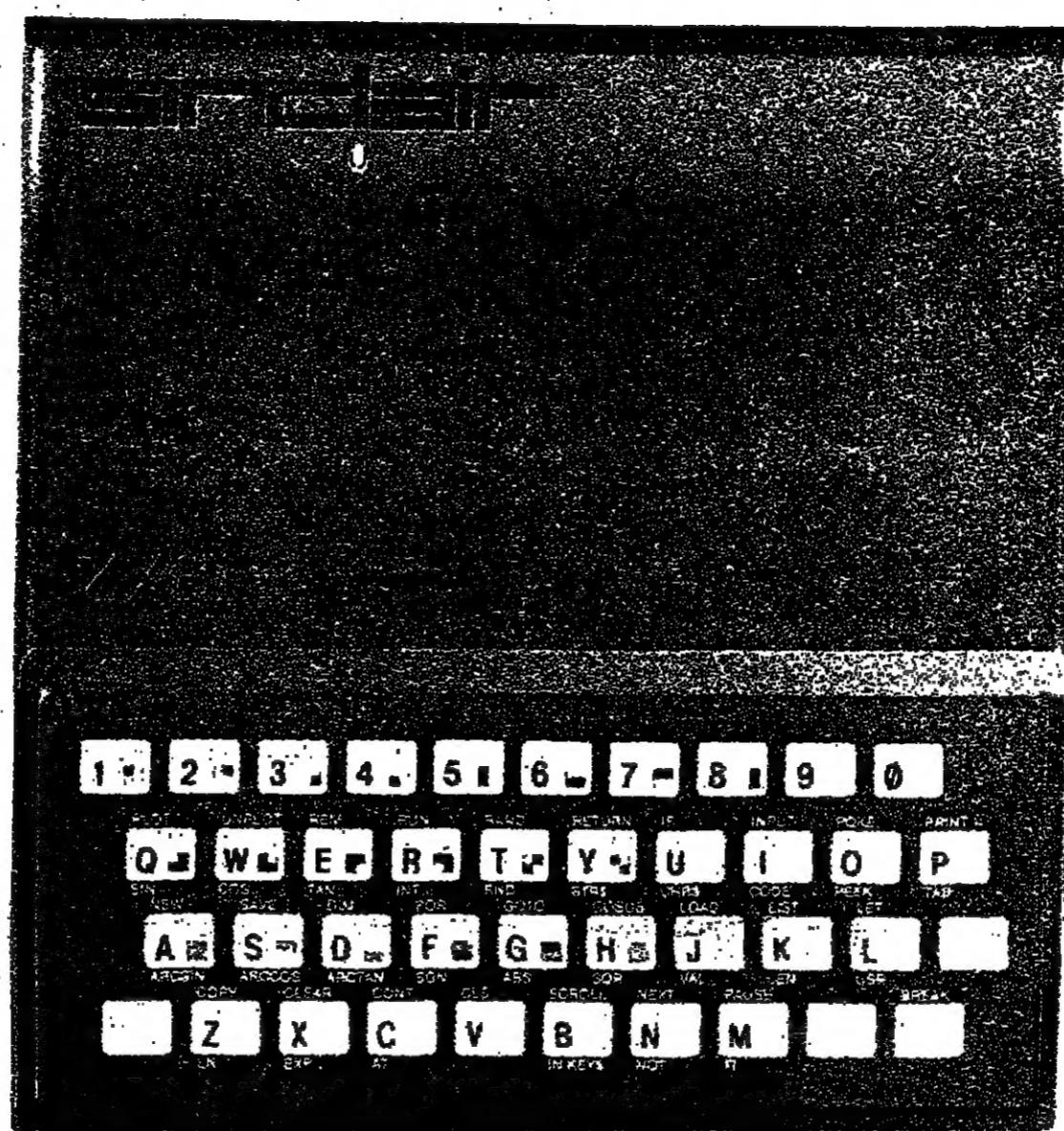
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# Any colour as long as it's black.

Once in a generation or so, a product appears which transcends itself.

A Model T Ford, for example.

The Model T was just a small, cheap car. But for millions of Americans, the flivver meant affordable freedom, a rise in living standards, fun, the American way of life.

And to the world, it was a demonstration of the benefits of mass-production.

The Sinclair ZX computer has a similar status. It's small, cheap, and (as it happens) black. For millions of people in Britain it represents fun, a firmer grip on the way the world works, an opportunity to join in what is certain to be the British way of life.

But its differences from the Model T are also instructive. There is art in its making, but even more in its design. It's advanced, clever, the product of a small team, not of a giant manufacturing machine.

In fact, its manufacture has been subcontracted.

Sinclair ZX computers, and the 60-person innovative company which develops them, are as surely the models for the next 20 years in Britain as the Model T was for America.

We must rely on our brains for survival. We must stay light on our feet, quick to adapt, develop, improve. (Three different ZX models have appeared, in three consecutive years.) The

key to stability is agility.

It may sound strenuous, and in the next few years it's bound to be so. But when we get it right as a nation, our progress could be almost effortless. The ZX computer concept was so right that within three years, the British public has snapped up a million of them. Britain now has more computers per head than any other country.

Which in itself shows that, given a chance, we take to the future like ducks to water.

**sinclair**

Sinclair Research Ltd, Stanhope Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3PS. Tel. 0276 685311

# Howe proposes tough farm spending cuts to save bankrupt EEC

From Ian Murray  
Brussels

Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday spelled out Britain's rescue plan for the bankrupt EEC to other foreign ministers meeting in Brussels. The plan forces cuts in agricultural expenditure and provides a comprehensive "safety net" which would mean that never again would Britain have to pay an unfair share of the cost of running a profligate Community.

According to diplomats, the speech, at special Council of Ministers meeting called to plan the future financing of the Community, had a "considerable impact". It will form the basis of Britain's negotiating position in the months to come for reforming the EEC.

It has made it perfectly clear to other member states that Britain will only consider any increase in the Community budget when it is perfectly satisfied the EEC is being run efficiently and fairly.

To make sure it is efficient Britain will be seeking radical reform of the common agricultural policy. To make sure it is fair it will be insisting on a new mechanism which would regulate budget payments according to the relative wealth of the member states.

The British Government intends issuing detailed papers on both of these subjects before the end of the month, but Sir Geoffrey yesterday told the Council the broad outlines of what is to be suggested.

The first element in farm spending reform would be an upper limit on the rate of growth of spending on the common agricultural policy. This would seek to limit CAP spending as a fixed proportion of the rate of growth of the Community's own resources. This, Sir Geoffrey argued, should be enshrined in Communi-



Sir Geoffrey: A speech of considerable impact

unity law, ratified by national parliaments.

There would need to be an agreement on the upper limit of money available for agriculture within the budget and measures taken to make sure this is respected. In truly exceptional circumstances extra money could be made available, but generally there had to be a complete overhaul of the different agricultural regimes, truly prudent pricing and tough controls introduced to stop wasteful surpluses.

"These measures are complementary, not alternatives," Sir Geoffrey said. "We need them all."

He underlined the need for action by pointing out that CAP spending had grown five and a half times in the past decade and was 35 per cent up on last year alone.

The Commission is already thinking much along the lines described by Sir Geoffrey. Last weekend, it agreed on the need to draw up a strategy to cut CAP spending by 20 per cent. Officials are now working on the details of the scheme which will seek to impose tough quota levels on surplus products to stop overproduction.

The Commission proposes imposing firm quotas for cereals, which would mean that there was no money available to buy in crops grown in excess of these thresholds. In the dairy sector the idea is to impose a surtax on farmers of 75 per cent for all milk produced in excess of 1981 levels.

The new payments system for budget contributions which Britain is suggesting is meant to end forever the recurring and damaging argument over how much money the EEC can demand from each country. At the same time, since it means some countries will have to pay more and receive less than at present the argument threatens to be long and difficult.

Britain wants the Community to agree on a "safety net" which would put a limit on the size of net contributions a country could be asked to pay. It believes this is necessary because it would be impossible to balance the books without such a device.

Sir Geoffrey pointed out that the regional fund would need twice the size of the total EEC budget if Britain were to receive from it payments equal to the 245m rebate it had been promised this year.

He also showed that the Commission's idea of varying the level of value-added tax budget payments according to a series of wealth criteria would only reduce Britain's net contribution by a quarter.

Britain wants the Community, therefore, to agree that there would be an aggregate upper limit on the net burden which the more prosperous states would be expected to bear of the total Community budget. This would be expressed as a small percentage of the gross domestic product of the member states.

## Begin puts off visit to Washington

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

For undisclosed "personal reasons" Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday telephoned President Reagan to postpone his visit to the White House scheduled for next week. This prompted widespread speculation about the motives for the postponement.

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## Gemayel hopeful on pullout

Nice (Reuters) - President Amine Gemayel of Lebanon yesterday forecast the swift withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon before flying to Washington for talks with President Reagan and United States officials.

Mr Gemayel, who made an overnight stop in the south of France, had a surprise meeting with King Hussein of Jordan here on Monday night. In talks with reporters yesterday, he did not elaborate on the reason for his optimism.

The refusal of Syria to remove its troops and Israel's consequent reluctance to pull back its own forces are the main causes of the impasse in Lebanon.

"It is not important who withdraws first," President Gemayel said. "The most important thing is to establish a common strategy leading to peace in the Middle East."

He said that he would also visit other countries to obtain support for a rapid settlement.

Mr Gemayel did not expect the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organization's remaining forces in Lebanon to be a difficulty.

"The real problem for us is Syria" he said, but hinted that he expected a more flexible approach in future from President Assad's government.

He expected the United States to ensure that Israel abided by the terms of its pact with Lebanon signed under US sponsorship in May, to remove its troops. The Lebanese Army was ready to move into the Chouf mountain region, southeast of Beirut, as soon as the Israelis began to pull back.

Before he left Beirut, Lebanese government sources said that he would ask Mr Reagan to set a timetable for Israel's withdrawal.

Mr Gemayel reported after his meeting with King Hussein that Jordan and Lebanon would coordinate peace efforts and that King Hussein will play an active role. He refused to comment on the possibility of Jordan joining in direct peace negotiations.

Jordan earlier denied statements made in Jerusalem by two US senators who had visited Amman that King Hussein was prepared to talk to Israel.

• WASHINGTON: President Reagan yesterday declared that the United States remained undaunted in its effort to prevent "the forces of violence from exercising a veto over the rights of the Lebanese people". (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Reagan will have talks with President Gemayel on Friday.

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Official Israeli sources denied that either health or political reasons lay behind Mr Begin's surprise decision, but failed to dispel the mystery by providing any more plausible explanations. Observers noted that in recent months the Israeli leader, who is 69, has avoided most public appearances.

Hours before the telephone call a leading article in *Da'at*, the morning paper of the main Labour opposition, urged postponement of the visit. "It would be odd to hear Begin talking in the United States at a time when he stuns his explanations of Israel's political security and economic situation from his private home," the paper said.

Earlier this month the Prime Minister's spokesman denied an Israeli newspaper story suggesting that the trip would be called off. Quoting unnamed sources, the *Jerusalem Post* report cited Israeli unwillingness to submit to a clash with President Reagan over Israel's planned redeployment in Lebanon as the main motive.

Despite the denials of ill health, yesterday's postponement is certain to reawaken discussion about the Prime Minister's poor physical condition.

There had been considerable doubt in political circles that Mr Begin would have been capable of undertaking a hectic Washington schedule at a time when he looks weak and often appears remote from his Government's political difficulties.

## Most Sikhs are against self-rule, survey shows

Delhi (AFP) - A majority of Sikhs, both in India and abroad, are opposed to a separate Sikh homeland and want to remain part of India, according to a sample survey released in Delhi yesterday.

The survey, conducted by the National Integration Council, also found that most Sikhs have full confidence in the leadership of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, and believed that by remaining within India they would prosper.

Of the Sikhs in India covered by the survey, 87.68 per cent disapproved of the demand for a separate Sikh nation, 7.66 per cent were neutral, and 4.66 per cent supported a separate homeland.

Sikh militants are campaigning for greater political autonomy for the rich farming north-western state of Punjab, which borders Pakistan. A hard-core section of the militant Akali Dal party is demanding secession from the Indian union and formation of a separate Sikh homeland Khalistan or "land of the pure".

## Ciskei security chief arrested amid coup rumours

From Michael Hornby  
Johannesburg

The former security chief in Ciskei, one of South Africa's nominally independent tribal homelands, was arrested yesterday amid rumours that he had been involved in a coup attempt last week against his elder brother, Chief Lepus Sebe, the President of Ciskei.

Mr Tshane said all the detainees would "definitely be charged" as soon as the case against them was ready. Investigations were continuing into a shooting attack on the home of Mr B. N. Pityi, the Foreign Minister, and there could well be more arrests.

General Sebe, who was demoted on Saturday, denies



Outward bound: Mrs Maria Chumykhova, aged 60, carries her granddaughter Dina as she arrives at the family of Siberian Pentecostalists who took refuge in the US Moscow Embassy arrived at Frankfurt yesterday on the way to New York.

## Greenpeace took photos of Soviet activities

Nome, Alaska (AP, AFP) - Anti-whaling campaigners of the Greenpeace Foundation claim to have photographed illegal Soviet whaling operations during a mission in Siberia which led to the arrest of six Americans and one Canadian. One man was seized from a boat while racing for Alaska.

The Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace trawler, reached international waters on Monday after a chase by a Soviet merchant ship and helicopter, a Greenpeace spokesman said. The ship anchored off Nome early yesterday and one injured crew member, suffering from a broken ankle, was taken to hospital.

The ship left seven crew members, including Mr Chris Cook, aged 35, the American director of Greenpeace, in the hands of Soviet authorities.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry confirmed yesterday that there had been an incident in Siberia involving Greenpeace. Mr Frank Tonini, the United States Embassy spokesman, said the Foreign Ministry was looking into it at the American's request.

A United States-Soviet consular convention requires "notification without delay" if authorities in either country arrest nationals of the other.

The Greenpeace members were said to have been arrested at the port of Lorino for illegally entering.

Mr Patrick Moore, the Canadian director of Greenpeace, said in Vancouver that the team wanted to find out if the Russians were using whale meat to feed animals bred for their fur at Lorino. This would contravene international regulations.

Leading article, page 13

## Indonesian troops told how to use torture

Indonesian troops in East Timor have been issued with secret manuals permitting the use of torture, according to Amnesty International, the London-based organization.

An 82-page military manual captured from Indonesian forces by the East Timor resistance movement, Fretilin, tells soldiers not to photograph prisoners being stripped naked and tortured with electric shocks. Amnesty said that the manual is genuine.

The manual is divided into eight sections, seven of which are marked secret, and includes a chapter on interrogation.

## Bees threaten invasion

San José (AFP) - An international effort is being made to prevent a horde of African "killer bees" from invading Central America, Mexico and the United States.

Smaller than the European bee, they are much more aggressive and are responsible for killing sheep and cattle. The African bees were imported into Brazil in 1956 to raise honey production.

## 16 die in mine

Rio de Janeiro (AP) - Sixteen miners were killed and 30 injured in a landslide on Monday at a gold mine in Serra Pelada, 1,850 miles north west of Rio. It occurred as security measures were undertaken after water began seeping into the mine, the Ministry of Mines reported.

## High prices

Washington (NYT) - Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, stated that a naval officer had been relieved of his command and civilian officials had been reprimanded for permitting defence contractors to charge excessive prices for spare parts.

## Yangtze threat

Peking (Reuters) - A record flood tide on the Yangtze river has reached Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu province in south-east China. Local papers say that if torrential rains continue the area could be completely inundated.

## Hunger protest

Stockholm - Swedish prison authorities have expressed concern about the health of a hunger-striker, Miro Baracic, a Croatian nationalist who was jailed for life for the murder of the Yugoslav Ambassador in Stockholm in 1971.

## Gulf target

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan and Iran have agreed to complete by 1989 the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini which was damaged and delayed by the Gulf war, it was announced here yesterday.

## Dakota crash

Khartum (Reuters) - A Dakota airliner belonging to the American Chevron oil company crashed outside Khartum but all 24 people on board survived, a company spokesman said.

## Muslims' trial

Belgrade (Reuters) - Thirteen Yugoslav Muslim intellectuals have gone on trial in Sarajevo charged with plotting to set up a fundamentalist Islamic state in Yugoslavia.

## Naval visit

Kuala Lumpur (AP) - A Royal Navy task force including HMS Invincible will visit the Indian Ocean, the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, starting in September, according to the British High Commission.

## Not amused

Stockholm (AP) - A suspected submarine periscope spotted off Sweden's North East coast turned out to be a sewage pipe placed in the water by practical jokers. "It is not very funny," a Defence Ministry spokesman said. Sweden, however, is continuing to search.

## Law enshrines accepted practice

### Polish police allowed to shoot civilians

Geneva (Reuters) - Mr Viktor Karpov, Moscow's chief negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction (Start) talks, said yesterday that the United States had not reacted positively to new Soviet proposals lowering the limits on missile numbers.

Asked whether progress in the talks was tied to progress in parallel US-Soviet negotiations in Geneva on European-based missiles.

He replied: "I would not compare them. There are some talks there and we have some talks here and the problems that we are discussing are very important by themselves. So we are trying to do our best."

He declined to give details of Washington to Chad after informing Congress confidentially on Monday.

The initial aid consignment will consist of vehicles, uniforms and food, and deliveries are expected to begin before the end of this week. Subsequent shipments could include light arm and ammunition.

This is the first sizable aid to President Habre's Government since fighting between his forces and the Libyan-backed troops of his opponent resumed earlier this year.

Senior State Department officials said that the US aid was meant primarily to back up French and Zairean.

Unofficial sources here said that France had already delivered some 400 tons of military supplies to Chad.

Pentagon experts believe that Libyan intervention in Chad is aimed at destabilizing the governments of Sudan and Egypt from bases in Chad.

• NDJAMENA: The Chadian Government denied it had hired mercenaries and described armed whites seen close to the eastern combat zone as foreign friends personally attached to the Chadian cause.

(Reuters reports)

Leading article, page 13

From Roger Boyce, Warsaw

The right of militiamen and security agents to shoot at civilians, one of the most sensitive areas of Polish history, has been spelt out for the first time in the new police law approved by Parliament last week.

The full text of the measure, which is part of a body of legislation designed to replace martial law, emerged yesterday. The law says: "militia commanders may give the order to shoot if the situation requires that is, there is no need to wait for instructions from the party leadership."

Firearms may be used to prevent attempts on the lives of a militiaman or security agent. To prevent attack on important state buildings and facilities, against anybody who attacks a

by secret instructions. The law now spells these out, as a warning to Polics in advance of the lifting of martial law.

One of the prime reasons for the unpopularity of the militia during martial law - when at least 15 people were shot in various demonstrations - has been the feeling that the police were acting in an unauthorized way. Theoretically, the definition of police rights should mean that relatives of people wounded in clashes would be able to seek redress through a court of law.

The question of the right to shoot is a crucial one in Poland. In 1956, militiamen shot at workers in Poznan and in 1970 at workers in Gdansk. Both actions led to the ousting of the party leadership.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gay's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## SETTLED AT A PRICE

There are many on the Opposition benches who will seek to make political capital out of the Government's decision, confirmed in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister, to make peace with the Stock Exchange. Conservative governments and the City are natural allies and it always seemed unlikely - if a suitable settlement could be arranged - that Ministers would allow the Stock Exchange to be dragged through a long court case defending itself against allegations that not only is it a monopoly, but it is one which acts against the public interest.

The government has now held out an olive branch and asked the Stock Exchange voluntarily to forego some of its more obviously anti-competitive practices in return for dropping the case. It is, in short, offering an out-of-court settlement. However, the government is to avoid the accusation that it has one law for public sector monopolies which are said to be against the public interest, and another

one for a monopoly operated in and by the City, then it is important that the compromise which is finally struck does represent genuine public advantage and a significant modification of the way in which the Stock Exchange conducts itself.

This may require a considerable amount of statesmanship by the Council of the Stock Exchange. For years now it has been fighting the Office of Fair Trading, spending over £1 million in the process to prepare its defence. Inevitably it is deeply dug in behind its arguments. Now it must abandon its adversarial role in which it was not prepared to yield an inch, and instead propose changes which though they may be painful are none the less over.

With these changes will be a matter for negotiation between the parties concerned. But there must surely be substantial movement towards minimum commissions so that brokers have to some extent to compete on price. The stock exchange should also

be more open to outside influences - to foreign investment houses with London offices perhaps - and to British financial institutions such as merchant banks which have to compete on an international stage and are hampered from doing so by the parochial nature of stock exchange membership rules.

At the heart of any healthy financial community lies a healthy stock exchange. London is an international financial centre and must remain so. It is therefore very important for the stock exchange to open its windows to international competition. It must tailor its rules to the needs of international commerce in the closing years of the twentieth century which are changing fast from those which have hitherto conditioned the structure and behaviour of British stockbroking firms. The Stock Exchange may have won its narrow point with the OFT. It must not lose it in the wider world through lack of vision.

## SCORCHED EARTH, SOVIET-STYLE

The Greenpeace environmentalists arrested in Siberia while investigating a whaling station have drawn welcome attention to one aspect of a brooding ecological disaster of global proportions. The Soviet ships which pursued Rainbow Warrior to prevent filming evidence reaching the outside world were trying to maintain a cover-up of the unprecedented damage done to a sixth of the earth's surface in sixty years of Soviet rule.

This is not the result of any deliberate act of policy, as were the millions of deaths caused by the purges and famines of the Stalin period. On the contrary, protection of the environment is enshrined in the Soviet constitution and scarcely a day passes without a concerned journalist exposing in the official media some criminal abuse of nature; the perpetrators are severely punished. But all those who live in the USSR, from privileged Politburo to imprisoned poacher, are victims of a system which deliberately stifles debate and suppresses undesirable statistics.

To build the first communist state - for the benefit of all humanity - Soviet leaders have given top priority to industrial growth. Prisoners of their own

ideology, they insist that state ownership protects the environment more successfully than systems based on private property. Yet in an extraordinary celebration of gigantomania, vast schemes are all too frequently abandoned only after irreparable damage has been done.

A dam constructed in 1980 across the huge Kara Bogaz gulf to reduce evaporation from the Caspian Sea is now producing a salt desert, threatening agriculture and destroying fish stocks. According to *Pravda*: "now even the birds avoid this dead, white place". The plan to divert water from the great north-flowing rivers of Siberia to replenish the lake and rivers of Central Asia and Kazakhstan could likewise do unimaginable harm to the ecology. Irrigation and hydroelectric schemes on the Volga, Irtysh and other rivers have flooded villages and fertile land. Flora and fauna have suffered, and industrial pollution of the Volga and Caspian have put at risk the Poliburo's caviar supplies. Khrushchev's virgin land schemes resulted in large-scale soil erosion.

lake Issyk-Kul, the pearl of

Kirghizia, is threatened by untreated effluents and oil leakage from oil tanks, while the world's greatest body of fresh water, Lake Baikal, with over a thousand unique species of flora and fauna, continues to suffer damage from forestry works, despite official claims to the contrary. Lake Ladoga, near Leningrad, has already reached a dangerously high level of pollution. The Sea of Azov now yields about one per cent of the fish harvest of the 1940s.

Factory managers prefer to pay a fine for pollution - or bribe the inspector - rather than underfund their plans. Local party barons organize hunting trips in game reserves while ordinary poachers compensate for empty meat shops. Many incidents are reported in the official media, but any comprehensive indictment of the system circulates only clandestinely. For instance, evidence is suppressed of genetic defects and disease caused by pollution, though infant mortality has increased so much that statistics are no longer published. The Soviet system is indeed unfair to whales. But its chief victims are the peoples of the USSR themselves.

## LOCAL BOY MAKES BAD

Councils need all the friends they can muster. From above they are assailed by ministers for whom "constitutional" niceties about the division of power in the state matter much less than the practicalities of high rates and big spending aggregates. And from below there is public indifference and ratepayers' hostility: the citizenry have a regard for council services but a low estimation of the institution that provides them and its cost. In this context the latest report of the Commission for Local Administration in England - to Local Ombudsman - does not make happy reading.

It is not so much the volume or the nature of complaints against councils that occasion disquiet. The number of complaints is a small total when set against the £20 billion annual cost of council provision or the population touched in one way or another by the town and county halls - though the small total could be a reflection of the Local Ombudsman's failure to advertise his presence to the general public. The complaints themselves are often trivial. They concern mainly public housing and planning applications. The municipalities are still, whatever the impact of the right of tenants to purchase their council homes, gigantic landlords who sometimes cannot,

or will not, or simply forget to repair and maintain their stock houses and, at worst, treat their occupants with cold, bureaucratic contempt.

What is worrying is the attitude displayed by certain councils towards the Ombudsman's many powers to investigate and make reports. Some councils, we are told, not only refuse to co-operate with his inquiries; for years they have ignored repeated efforts to put right wrongs judged to have been done to citizens. The suspicion grows that councillors have lost control of the administrative apparatus beneath them, allowing their officials to strut like municipal Prussians. Little wonder that Mrs Thatcher's government can point to deep public resentment at councils to justify its perilous descent into centralization.

The Local Ombudsman, despite his Nordic origins, has become a system for compromise and conciliation on familiar British lines. It is a system that councils should cherish, for when the public lose confidence in the ability of ombudsman or district auditors to remedy bureaucratic heavy-handedness or councillors' partiality the demands for centralised interference will grow. Action is required on two fronts.

Under the 1974 Local

Government Act which established the Commission for Local Administration citizens may not complain directly to the Ombudsman: grievances have to be processed through a councillor.

The provision may originally have been well-intended - to discourage frivolous complaints, to promote local settlements by councillors' mediation. But there is now enough evidence that it actively discourages complaints; councillors themselves are often the object of complaint. The time has come for the government to change the rules and allow direct access by the public to the Ombudsman.

The same Act created as a buffer between the Local Ombudsman and councils a representative body comprising senior people from the counties, districts and cities' associations. This body has proven active and articulate at pointing out where the Ombudsman affronts principles of local autonomy and council independence. But it has been less than forthcoming in pressing councils to accept the Ombudsman's verdict. A serious attempt should be made to impose discipline on those councils which have refused to redress wrongs identified by the Ombudsman. If the councils cannot police themselves then the civil servants and government ministers will.

access to defence gossip or to an American academic institution that specialised in security and arms control could have learnt what British Members of Parliament were doing.

But MPs must blame themselves. The reluctance of the majority of Labour MPs to dig deeper into defence matters except to find ammunition to oppose it, is matched by the strong military instinct of many Conservatives who enjoy the cloak-and-dagger approach to defence. As a result, the Select Committee on Defence often succumbed to Ministers who have contrived to divert it from too much probing.

Mr Denis Healey is good for a bit, when I moved up into the Cabinet, decisions on nuclear policy vanished altogether from view. Any visit to Washington with normal

television to comment on it.

But the wiser matter is this. It should have been possible for the main opposition party to achieve an element of bipartisanship with the Government & the day on nuclear policy. Similarly, given that nuclear policy involves large moral and political issues and substantial public expenditure (although not for cruise), there must be said for a thoroughly informed public opinion. Instead, successive governments have chosen to proceed in secrecy. This has excited Parliament and even to Ministers and has gone far beyond what prudent security requires.

As Minister of State for Defence, I was initially concerned for a short while with one aspect of the Chevalier programme. But, when answering questions in the House of Commons, I was instructed to rest on the tip-dating of Polaris" which should not be confused with "a new generation" of nuclear weapons.

When I moved up into the Cabinet, decisions on nuclear policy

vanished altogether from view. Any visit to Washington with normal

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## No real signs of economic up-turn

From Mr Alan Edwards

Sir, Mr Congdon's eulogy in your columns on July 14 on the current alleged turn-around of the UK economy is premature.

He correctly states that demand has increased significantly over the past 12 months and is happy to acknowledge that an enormous increase in consumer borrowing has brought this about. He does not go on to question whether this level of borrowing is sustainable.

Net saving has fallen to a record low, while personal debt is at a record high compared with incomes. It is clear that further new borrowing cannot sustain the growth in demand we have seen over the last 12 months, and that some other factor, not yet apparent, must emerge if the recovery is to be sustained.

On output, Mr Congdon correctly states that the May industrial output index is four point up on November. The index, however, is extremely volatile and the latest published CSO industrial output statistics have been revised back to 1979.

In the third and fourth quarters of 1982, the monthly figures bobbed around an average of 102.4. The first quarter average in 1983 was 103 - hardly a major increase, even if provisional April and May figures have edged up slightly. And this includes oil output. The index of manufacturing output has languished at around 89 since early 1981.

The central problem for the economy remains the sterling exchange rate which has not responded appropriately to differential inflation rates since 1979. Sterling remains grossly overvalued by around 20 or 30 per cent. This is why imports have responded so much better than domestic output to higher levels of demand in 1983. (In late 1982, demand was largely satisfied by running down stocks.)

There will not, and cannot be, sustained recovery for the UK economy until this fundamental currency misalignment has been corrected. Medium-term financial strategy or not.

Yours etc,

ALAN EDWARDS,

82 Perry Street,

Billerica,

Essex.

July 14.

From Professor Wynne Godley

Sir, Mr Tim Congdon states (feature, July 14) that the Government has

"adhered to a medium term financial strategy, that inflation has been reduced as a result and that there is evidence of a sustained recovery". He claims this proves wrong the 364 economists who signed a letter in early 1981 stating

that inflation would not

bring inflation permanently under

control and thereby induce an

automatic recovery in output and employment.

Although the Government has not in fact adhered to its medium-term financial strategy as set out in the March 1980 Budget (money supply has grown by around 50 per cent since 1980 as against the 19-33 per cent target range fixed at that time), it is true that demand has been deflated and inflation has come down. But there is no evidence that inflation has been brought permanently under control, let alone that a substantial or sustained improvement in output and employment is under way. No one knows what would happen to inflation if sustained recovery were to occur and unemployment reduced significantly, but there is a fair chance that it would accelerate again.

Such growth as is now occurring, induced by the removal of H.P. controls last July as well as higher mortgage lending and stockbuilding, is not yet fast enough to stop unemployment rising although it already wiped out our large current account surplus. An expansion and stockbuilding is inherently unsustainable, and unless our international competitiveness improves dramatically it will fairly soon peter out.

Secondly, as a generalisation, only governments can "give protection", international organisations can only plead for it on behalf of others. In answer, therefore, to the "anguished petitions" (and since some of them were addressed to me personally I can vouch that they were) all that an international organisation can do is to negotiate with the governments concerned. It should surprise nobody that the details of such negotiations are of necessity confidential: few governments would negotiate on any other basis!

Since January this year, about 90,000 of the 200,000 people at the border have been displaced by fighting in three major incidents.

Nong Chai began January 31,

Phnom Chat/Kok Tahan beginning

March 31 and O'nack in early

April. On each of these occasions Thailand allowed the refugees to seek temporary safety on condition that they would be returned to the border.

The human cost of these disasters

in terms of dead will never

accurately be known, but ICRC has

treated some 1,500 emergency cases

(a British Red Cross surgical team

performed outstandingly, coping

with up to 100 wounded in a day)

and thousands of more lightly

wounded were treated by ICRC and

voluntary agencies at dressing

stations and hospitals in the field.

Hundreds of separated families were subsequently re-united by the ICRC

tracing agency.

In fairness to my colleagues,

JOHN de SALIS,

28 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

## Record of the Red Cross in Thailand

From the Count de Salis

Sir, The article by William Shawcross ("On a frontier of despair", June 27) should be welcomed in that basis that the "request" to allow them to cross into Thailand was granted after three days on the first incident, and within 24 hours on the two subsequent ones. The lives saved by Thailand's merciful decision, following these negotiations, are quite as valuable as those saved by surgery after injury.

At "Red Hill", which was the evacuation site in Thailand following the second of the three major clashes, Mr Shawcross writes that "for several weeks both ICRC and UNHCR dithered and neglected to confront the Thai Government on this issue". Did we? I doubt whether the Royal Thai Government would agree.

"Confrontation" may not have been the preferred negotiating stance, but negotiations were immediate, continuous with frequent oral and written representations made at the highest level, and were instrumental in securing freedom of choice for the 2,700 who were able to avoid returning to a Khmer Rouge area in spite of the fact that one of the refugees quoted by Mr Shawcross said "the Khmer Rouge soldiers will make them".

Further, the date for the move back to the border on 24/25 May was agreed well in advance with the Thai authorities, and the Army was instrumental in assuring that freedom of choice to return to a non-Khmer Rouge area would not be interfered with by armed elements.

I do not of course claim, suggest or imply that ICRC is blameless, but the only fair test of any relief action by an international organisation (and much else besides) is not "Was the underlying political problem solved, and all suffering abolished?" but rather "Was everything that could be done to relieve suffering done, as well as humanly possible, with the resources available?" It is a heartbreaking fact that ICRC being essentially concerned with the victims of armed conflicts, is more directly concerned operationally with the relief of suffering rather than its abolition.

Mr Shawcross's allegation that "some international organisations" (and since only two are mentioned it is reasonable to assume that ICRC is one of them) "have reason to feel ashamed of their current policies" is a very grave one, and, if it is well founded, I should be grateful to know in what respect.

If I am content, it is not, then it may be that it is some journalist who has better reason to feel ashamed.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,  
JOHN de SALIS,  
28 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

## New Labour daily

From Mr Eric Moonman

Sir, In discussing the problem of editorial control of a putative Labour daily newspaper, Bernard Levin (feature, July 4) is raising one of the complex questions inherent in such a venture.

Practical management sense with regard to newspaper production suggests that a more serious issue is whether the "ownership" would have the confidence, let alone the capital, for the initial launch and the capacity, running into millions of pounds, to sustain and exploit a market in a very tough, competitive industry.

The long history of Labour newspaper ventures has been dismal. Even the party's official publication, the well-edited *Labour Weekly*, is unable to increase its sales beyond 20,000 copies, which shows quite graphically the difficulty in relying on Labour Party supporters to sustain a publication.

There is no "natural Labour reader" and if there were, he or she is quite likely to be reading the *Daily Express* (for its sports coverage) or the *Daily Mirror* or the *Sun* (for the hell of it). This is why the Labour Party's National Executive Subcommittee on the Media, of which I was a member, did not regard a national paper as a priority and, therefore, why all reference to it was deleted from the manifesto.

The committee's thrust was to urge resources towards the setting up of a launch fund to assist new publications, with particular emphasis on local, regional and specialist publications.

The odd feature about the current debate, centred on Lord McCarthy's report, is that the evidence he presents on costs is extremely thin, nor has the information been extrapolated on a significant scale. The enquiry also fails to say how trade union practices in the print would be any more favourable to a Labour daily paper than they are currently for the *Financial Times*.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC MOONMAN,

1 Beacon Hill, N7.

July 11.

## UN Water Decade

From Mr G. Arthur Brown

Sir, Tom Sanstad's article in your July 13 issue claiming that



## THE ARTS

The biennial Moscow International Film Festival, the major socialist cultural event of its kind, is currently in progress, boasting two hundred films and a thousand guests from 104 countries. It is the only major international film festival which is not covered on this page, only because Moscow has since 1971 declined to invite *The Times'* succesive critics. The festival's slogan, "for humanism in cinema art, for peace and friendship among nations," does not extend to every Tom, Dick or Harry. Moscow runs a tight ship and takes no risks of rocking it.

The same applies to the choice of films. *Local Hero* was rejected, presumably because it depicts a sociable Soviet seaman who fraternizes and trades unofficially with Bill Forsyth's Scots. The Moscow selectors clearly feel easier - in terms of humanism - with films like *America - From Hitler to MX and Ecocide - Strategy of War*, which represent the United States in the shorts section of the festival.

Moscow's firmly exercised veto on entries is one of the reasons why the British Film and Television Producers' Association, which is normally responsible for British festival participation, is no longer officially represented - though they stress that they do not discourage their members from entering films. This disregard has evidently been disappointing to the Moscow organizers, who set great store by what they see as "official" national representation; and they are clearly consoling this year by having both the Chairman and the Director of the British Film Institute as guests for the first time. It is significant that in its press reports Moscow stresses Sir Richard Attenborough's presence in his role as the BFI Chairman, rather than as the director of *Gandhi*, which is being shown *now* concours.

This is not the only diplomatic coup for Moscow. For the first time in years there is an official United States delegation, led by Jack Valenti, President of the Motion Picture Association of America. The People's Republic of China is present, as they say officially, "after a considerable interval". The Philippines are participating for the first time.

Those of us who are not on Moscow's visiting list need not be too dispirited however. July offers a choice of alternative festivals - at Auckland, NZ; Edmonton (Canada); Giffone, Valle Piana, Cijon, Odense, Oviedo, Philadelphia, Salerno, Santander, Taormina, Trieste and Wellington, NZ, not to speak of Hiroshima where there is a festival for shorts which manifest effort towards peace and reverence for



In search of lions and leopards, eagles and griffons, the international film festival special rolls on and on, '48 months of the year'. David Robinson explains and explores

## Hunting for a whole gilded bestiary

**life.** There may be others; these at least are listed in the new *International Film Festivals Directory 1983-4*, published by the British Film Institute and the British Council and obtainable from the BFI for £4.95.

July is not by any means the busiest time. Festivals tend to cluster at the extremes of the tourist season, when resorts like Cannes, Biarritz, San Sebastian or Venice welcome the extra boost to the hotel trade. Altogether the *Directory* lists around two hundred festivals. Since their average length exceeds a week, on the most conservative estimate there are 48 months of festivals in any one year.

The self-appointed regulating body for film festivals, the International Film Producers' Association (FIAFF), recognizes only 37 of the festivals. "Recognition" depends on paying the Association's annual subscription - which exceeds the total income of many of the smaller events.

In exchange FIAFF imposes its regulations (involving length and timing of the festival, qualifications of entries and so on) and organizes the calendar so that dates do not clash. In this it is not always successful: there has been a running battle for the best January dates between Manila and New Delhi, for instance.

FIAFF designates as its "A" festivals Cannes, Venice, Berlin and Manila. (The festival that alternates between Moscow and Karlovy Vary is apparently not affiliated to FIAFF, presumably because it is not able to conform to the regulations regarding selection.) The multiple functions of these "A" festivals are self-appointed. They are the major international showplaces, both as competition and market, for new film product; and invaluable meeting-places for film people of every kind - merchants, directors, writers, actors, critics, journalists. There is no more swift and effective means of launching a new film, name or talent than a successful showing in Cannes or Venice. If a little less dramatically than an Oscar, a Cannes prize can considerably enhance the price of a film or artist.

For film-makers prepared to set their sights a little lower, there are plenty of other prizes to be had, as the trophies on the walls of most producers' offices show. Three-quarters of the world's festivals award prizes, with a regular gilded bestiary on offer: the Venice Lion, the Berlin Bear, the Locarno Leopard, the Indian Elephant, the Giffone Griffin and Golden Squirrels at both Amsterdam and Cortina. India offers Peacock; Manila, Eagles; and

Leipzig Doves. Film-makers can alternatively compete for Globes, Anchors, Wheatears, Shells, Roses and Golden Nymphs. The only prize dedicated to a human figure is the Charlie Chaplin Grand Prix of the Gabrovo Festival in Bulgaria. A Golden Cane is the appropriate award at the Festival of Comedy Films held in August in Chaplin's last home-town of Vevey.

It is reasonable to ask if prizes are not devalued by their sheer abundance. The cynical festival habitué may answer that few awards have ever rated much higher than the fairy on the Christmas tree. Even the great festival prizes are sometimes of questionable significance for the more knowing: too often they seem to be awarded not for merit but to effect neutral political compromises between irreconcilable factions of the jury. The honour-coups of Cannes, Venice and Berlin are in consequence full of titles no one any more

remembers: this year's winner of the Cannes Palme d'Or, *The Ballad of Narayama*, for instance, seems unlikely to be commemorated in the history books.

The value of festival prizes can be reckoned in terms of morale, prestige and commerce. Any prize must be a boost to the recipient's morale. Reward and applause are a thrill, even in the smallest pool. In terms of prestige, too, there is no question of the value of awards at the major festivals, as well as at a few of the best-established second-league events like Locarno, Taormina, San Sebastian, Chicago or such a festival as Mannheim, which exists to show and promote the work of new directors. A lot of the rest may look good on the shelf, but would hardly even justify the cost and trouble of announcing the honour in publicity for the recipient film. A prize at Venice, Locarno or Chicago might make a potential distributor look at a new film with more curiosity, but it is

unlikely to add a dollar to the advance he will offer.

Especially for impoverished independent film-makers, money prizes are a lot more attractive than all the glittery flora and fauna. The major money prize offered by a British festival is the Tyneside Award of £5,000 given at the Tyneside Festival in October, and substantial enough to launch an independent director on a new project.

While the great "A" festivals are primarily for the professionals, and the East European festivals have their own diplomatic purposes, other important festivals are clearly intended more for their local audiences. Events like London, Edinburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Sydney, Melbourne and Los Angeles define themselves as "festivals of festivals", picking up the best of the past year's selection from the major competitive events. A few, like Chicago, which are not subscribers, are not restricted by FIAFF regulations: to the contrary, combine this sort of selective reprise with prizes. Inevitably each year produces a sort of touring rep of festival favourites, so that the programme booklets of Sydney, London, Chicago and Toronto have by and large a strong family likeness.

Many of the smaller festivals justify their survival by specialization. In this country Cambridge has an animation festival and Tyneside shows only independent films that are adjudged to attempt new directions in film-making.

To the uninitiated, the endless festival circuit from Delhi in January to Huesca (short films) in December may sound like fun. In fact it can be a punishing and frustrating trek for the journalist who is not selective enough about his festivals, and is faced with the problem of writing about films he has already reported from several festivals before, or others which his readers are never likely to see or want to see. This is why the critic of *The Daily Telegraph* still whimsically talks of organizing a restful fortnight for the London critics at a desirable resort which has no festival. The idea is that we should lie on the beach, co-ordinating our stories; and then sand back stirring reviews of esoteric films of our own imagining to entertain our readers. It could be a lot more enjoyable for all parties than the real thing.

### Television

#### A luckless tribe

has been acknowledged, as both programmes averred, as "the miserable parent of a luckless tribe".

"Luckless tribe" indeed. There were few honourable mentions. Russell in "the last British war before censorship" (Pilger) came out shining, as did the CBS correspondent Morley Safer, whom President Johnson called a Communist, from Vietnam; and David Jessel paid a brief tribute to Keith Murdoch, later Sir Keith and the father of this newspaper's proprietor, for breaking ranks at Gallipoli and ensuring that his views of that mishap reached the Australian and British Governments. For the rest there was naught for professional comfort.

Mr Pilger's programme was inspired by Philip Knightley's book *The First Casualty* - casualty here being truth - and both gave it a good mention.

Cyril Ray, who reported for

the *Manchester Guardian*, described how after Dunkirk British troops threw their rifles away and thought "the bugs will be here tomorrow". The press turned disaster into miracle in obeisance to the government view that the public would not have been able to take it.

It was a bad night for myths. The "dambusters" raid was seen as futile as the Charge of the Light Brigade, and both programmes agreed that in war, truth is suspended by agreement between government and press. Mr Pilger quoted the veteran American journalist L. G. Stone - "All governments are liars and nothing they say should be believed" - and asked if there was not something in it.

So much for a sad craft. Mr Jessel, in rather less time than Mr Pilger, shaded it, though in his script there was that echo of the philistine - standing afar off and thinking the lord that he is not like other men - which too often creeps into television retelling of the sins of the press.

Dennis Hackett

### Theatre

Monday night. That, of course, is the play.

Stephen Lowe's dramatization of Robert Tressell's Edwardian novel surrounds the audience with the philanthropists (in the sense that they heap up the decorator boss's profits) at work, arriving in the dawn twilight with lamps, mixing paints, pasting wallpaper, scampering up ladders slave-driven by the works foreman.

It has its own fascination and it is real, as well as compelling admiration for any actor willing to learn a trade to do a new production.

young cut-rate worker Easton (Bill Thomas), lovingly create their characters while sweating their guts out on the Half Moon's walls and take successive turns at impersonating Hunter's loping leet and bloodhound scuff for skivers or smokers at work.

That interchange is itself a major point - they also don humps and bellies for faithfully crude portrayal of the municipal council traders damned on appearance by names like Didum and Grindler. The belief that selfishness stems from an unsocialist society is implied by the conclusion, just as faithful to the novel which originally ended with a vision of glory from the "risen sun of socialism". And their *a cappella* rendering of "Work, for the night is coming" carries the Tressell message that death, on their present terms, is hardly something to fear.

Anthony Masters

### '50 years on'

Elgar, Holst and Delius, all of whom died in 1934, are to be commemorated by the Royal Philharmonic Society in a series of concerts entitled "50 years on" running throughout next year in the Festival Hall. Orchestras playing in the series include the Warsaw Philharmonic and Vienna Symphony.

The Gold Medal of the Society is to be presented to Herbert von Karajan during one of the two concerts he is to give with the Berlin Philharmonic in the Festival Hall on June 4 and 5, 1984.

Anthony Masters

### Concert

#### Mitsuko Uchida

Bishopsgate Hall

Bach was a commanding point of departure for the first of the five daily lunchtime concerts being given this week by Mitsuko Uchida as part of the City of London Festival. The Japanese pianist, now based in London, is making Schubert a constant feature in each programme, the others in turn pairing him with Haydn, Beethoven, Bartok and Schoenberg. Monday's choice of works had a subtle balance of contrast between dynamic tension and relaxed intimacy.

For the A minor English Suite of Bach, the pianist adopted a Busoni-like approach to the opening Prelude and concluding Gigue, their weight, speed and sonority framing an altogether lighter character for the movements between. In neither of these outer movements was the contrapuntal texture given the crystalline clarity which can be so distinctive on a modern piano; rather was it woven into a controlled density on a larger and more assertive scale.

The remaining two pieces in this set were more relaxed, that in G flat having suitably romantic expression without becoming over-sentimental and the popular A flat Impromptu contrasting a life-affirming joyousness in its tumbling arpeggios with a dreamy wistfulness as the more lyrical moments emerged.

Noel Goodwin

Tonight on Channel 4  
THE NATIONAL THEATRE'S production of

# THE BEGGAR'S OPERA

by John Gay

In the first of a series of joint ventures with the National Theatre, Channel 4 tonight presents the NT's exuberant screen version of *The Beggar's Opera*.

Richard Eyre, the director of the NT's *Guys & Dolls*, has reassembled many of the cast of that award-winning production, including Paul Jones and Harry Towb, for this atmospheric musical comedy set amongst the gambling dens, ale-houses, whores and scoundrels of last-century London.

See it tonight on 4.

### The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists

Half Moon

Not only does the Half Moon have a new artistic director, it has a new exterior mural (of decorators, appropriately enough) and new seats facing each other down the two long sides, like the choir in a chapel. It has also been repainted, and part of it was done again on

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**Index** 699.7 up 11.2  
**T Gilts** 80.32 unchanged  
**All Shares** 441.11 up 4.48  
(last year estimate)  
**Targets**: 21,101  
**astastream USM Leaders**  
**Index** 95.34 up 0.62  
**New York Dow Jones Average** (latest) 1197.52 up 7.62  
**Hongkong Hang Seng Index**  
088.38 up 16.87  
**Amsterdam Index** 142.7 up  
2  
**Frankfurt Commerzbank Index** 950.60 down 0.8  
**Sydney AO Index** 844.0 up  
1.2  
**Brussels General Index**  
28.34 down 0.27  
**Paris CAC Index** 125.0 down  
1.2  
**Kuris S K A Index** 285.9 down 0.6  
**Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index** 8866.56 down 18.41

**CURRENCIES**

**LONDON CLOSE**  
Sterling \$1.5185 down 20 pnts  
Index 84.5 down 0.1  
DM 3.94 down 0.01  
Fr 11.84 down 0.025  
Yen 365.75 down 0.50  
**Dollar**  
Index 128.2 down 0.1  
DM 2.5940

**NEW YORK LATEST**  
Sterling \$1.5200  
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ECU 20.576273  
SDR 20.697183

**INTEREST RATES**

**Domestic rates:**  
Base rates 9%  
Finance house base rate 10%  
Discount market loans week fixed 9% - 9½%  
3 month interbank 10% - 9½%  
**Euro-currency rates:**  
3 month dollar 10 - 10½%  
3 month DM 5½ - 5½%  
3 month Fr 14½ - 14%  
**US rates:**  
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Fed funds 9%  
**EDBIS Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV**  
Average reference rate for interest period June 8 to July 5, 1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

**GOLD**

London fixed (per ounce): am \$424.25; pm \$423.75 close \$423.50

**New York close** \$423.75  
**Kruggerrand**\* (per coin): \$436  
\$437.50 (\$287.50-228.50)  
**Sovereigns** (new): \$98.50-\$100.50 (\$65.50-266.25)  
\*excludes VAT.

**TODAY**

**Interims:** Bootham Engineers, Mount Charlotte Investments, London and Lomond Investment Trust, Union Discount Company of London, Weber Holdings.

**Finals:** Bespak, Centreway Trust, Crosby House Group, G M Firth, Hampson Industries, Marfing Industries, Steinberg Group.

**Economic statistics:** Construction New Orders (May), Indices of basic rates of wages (June), Indices of average earnings (May), Industrial and commercial companies capital account and net borrowing requirements (first quarter).

**ANNUAL MEETINGS**

**Bonlex Holdings**, Hyatt Carlton Tower, Cadogan Place, SW1 (noon).

**B. Elliott Group**, Glaziers Hall, 9 Montagu Close, London Bridge SE1 (11.45).

**English & International Trust**, 117 Old Broad Street, EC2 (2.30).

**Holt Lloyd International**, Lloyds House, Alderley Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire (2.30).

**International Paint**, 9 Henrietta Place, W1 (noon).

**MK Electric Group**, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, EC2 (noon).

**Millets Leisure Shops**, Abercorn Rooms, Liverpool Street EC2 (noon).

**Sunrise Clothes**, Berkley Road, Harrogate, Leeds (2.00).

**Tumbull Scott Holdings**, Ironmongers' Hall, Barbican, EC2 (noon).

**NOTEBOOK**

**Eurotherm International**, the makers of electronic furnace control equipment, have turned in disappointing half year figures with profits down from £2.3m to £1.8m. Heavy investment has not been matched by better demand.

**Midland Guiscairn**, the lawn mowers and foundries group, shows profits rose from £27,000 to £24,000 in the half year to the end of last April.

Page 18

US delegation takes tough line at IDA Tokyo meeting

## World Bank fears Americans will leave loan fund short of cash

By Michael Prest

World Bank officials are increasingly worried that American reluctance to raise its contributions to the International Development Association, the bank's concessionary loan arm, will leave the IDA disastrously short of funds even though conditions in many of the poorest countries to which the association lends are deteriorating.

Deputies to IDA governors, from the 33 member countries, are meeting in Tokyo to debate the problem. The talks, which began and finish tomorrow, could be the last chance before the full gathering of the bank and the International Monetary Fund in September.

The United States Administration has suggested to Congress an appropriation of \$750m annually for the three

years from mid-1984, the seventh period of the association's existence and called IDA 7. Country members of the bank contribute pro rata to its resources, so that the mean nominal IDA funds falling from \$12,000m for IDA 6 to \$9,000m.

At a meeting in London this week, Mr Munir Benjek, World Bank vice-president for external relations, said: "If that is the way it's going to come out at the end, the management of the bank would consider it a disaster."

The IDA believes that a minimum replenishment of \$16,000m is needed, and had been pushing for \$20,000m. But it appears that the American delegation at the Tokyo meeting has shown no sign of relenting.

The meeting is the fourth to

replied that India could be "graduated" from the IDA on the grounds that progress has been considerable. Although one of the poorest countries by per capita income, it can now raise money on the international markets. India's foreign commercial borrowings are low.

The IDA makes loans for 50 years without interest and charges only a service fee. Many of its most needy members in Africa have seen their economies contract over the past 10 years and the World Bank has given a warning that they will continue to shrink for much of the next decade.

Part of the despondency about the final size of the IDA replenishment stems from the fact that the \$750m a year is the amount the Administration has requested and Congress rarely votes more than the sum asked for.

But bank officials hope that the American position could be primarily a negotiating one, or that other countries will offer more than their normal pro rata share.

The United States share, based on relative size of gross

national product, is 27 per cent. Last year a group of countries, led by Britain, put up extra funds when IDA 6 had to be extended by 12 months because the United States contribution fell short.

The IDA makes loans for 50 years without interest and charges only a service fee. Many of its most needy members in Africa have seen their economies contract over the past 10 years and the World Bank has given a warning that they will continue to shrink for much of the next decade.

But such arguments have failed to sway public opinion in the United States, where the aid lobby has consistently lost ground. It is possible that if the Tokyo meeting fails to agree on the size of IDA 7, diplomatic pressure will be brought to bear on the United States

### City Editor's Comment

## Free trade cry on the battlements

Sheer frustration was clearly the keynote of the conference on protectionism organized by the Trade Policy Research Centre last weekend in Kent. Behind closed doors, safely cocooned by the moat of Leeds Castle, a group of 43 high-ranking politicians, economists and businessmen from around the world said all the right things about the benefits of free trade and the need to translate the fine words of Williamsburg into action.

But on the other side of the drawbridge, thousands of pressure groups are still crying "save our jobs" as Mr Ken Durham, chairman of Unilever and the Research Centre admitted.

And outside the conference, several of the delegates were themselves in the process of discussing new quotas, stitching up bilateral deals or explaining that they could do nothing about the latest impositions on trade.

"Working through sectoral ministries, those of agriculture and industry, and even ministries of trade, sectional interests are effectively organized to block the liberalization that is in the interests of the economy as a whole".

Yet at the very moment Mr Durham was concluding his statement, Mr William Brock, the US special trade representative, who had attended the conference with Mr Paul Channon, Britain's trade minister, was starting a meeting with Mr Channon's boss, Mr Cecil Parkinson. Subjects included the latest US controls on steel imports, the US Export Administration Act, military taxation and various other areas of British anger.

Mr Brock acknowledges the damage, but can only point at Congress, the US Supreme Court et al.

Mr Durham's hopeful solution is for ministries of finance and foreign affairs, By John Lawless

to work together to develop more sales within the existing sales network. Two thirds are present in the US, with the rest mainly in Europe.

Work on the new group has been going on for more than a year. And in that time we have had more takeovers than in the past 10 years," Dr Smith said.

In the United States in particular, you have to be opportunistic. There is not a week that a offer does not come across my desk from there - and you have to give a week's notice that you are either in or out of the bidding."

The takeover of the dyestuffs and pigments operations of the French company PUK last year is a perfect example of what ICI will now be looking for: bulkifying its products range in that sector from 65 to 90 per cent of what is now on the market, adding to its marketing network, and increasing annual turnover by 50 per cent to £300m in the process, to make it the fourth largest producer in the world.

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## INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

# Eurotherm gets its sums wrong

**International**  
• £1.65m (£2.25m)  
net 3.76p (4.84p)  
118.3m (£17.1m)  
dividend 1p (1p)  
e 298p, down 22p

**Term International**  
as far as I can see, there is  
a financial business problem  
and yesterday's disappearance  
of the investment programme  
seems to run out of  
earnings.

The electronic control  
company appears to  
be horribly wrong with its  
stock image with a  
test programme in  
areas like computer-  
sign. Even with no big  
news to have increased by  
10 per cent against  
its 10 per cent. The  
int. staff new products  
has not been matched  
with demand. Quite  
an increased expenditure  
is pumped more than  
into new businesses in

good news is that  
are not being lost,  
just buying less. In this  
months the top ten  
as took 85 per cent of  
by bought in the same  
of last year. Orders are  
out 50 per cent ahead of  
go.

Over the real improvement  
in terms of profits will not  
through until next year.  
the benefit in the current  
half. Against that, there is  
4pm in the bank from last

UK £ BASED INVESTOR		Percentage rise over 12 months							
		US\$	E	DM	YEN	Sfrf	FF	DFL	CS
Return on open cash	3.1	10.5	6.6	8.1	10.5	8.0	4.5		
Return on open bonds £ adj	0.5	12.3	8.4	11.9	7.4	8.9	8.3	7.7	
Return on hedged bonds	7.6	12.3	13.3	14.1	11.8	6.7	12.6	13.5	

Source: Lazard Frères' Currency &amp; Bond Market Strategy

US \$ BASED INVESTOR		Percentage rise over 12 months							
		US\$	E	DM	YEN	Sfrf	FF	DFL	CS
Return on open cash	10.3	18.5	14.3	16.1	13.8	10.8	13.7	12.0	
Return on open bonds \$ adj	7.8	20.4	17.3	20.0	15.2	16.8	16.1	15.4	
Return on hedged bonds	7.8	12.5	12.5	14.3	12.0	8.9	12.8	13.7	

Source: Lazard Frères' Currency &amp; Bond Market Strategy

year, a rights issue, which has  
cut interest charges substantially  
even though long term  
debt totals £2.7m.

The company is still talking  
to various parties about acquisitions,  
probably in America, but with little optimism about  
an early deal.

Second half profits should  
exceed the £2.3m made in last  
year's second half. Yesterday's  
figures and the company's thoughts  
about the second half make  
sense of brokers' forecasts which had ranged as  
high as 59p for the current

**Laurie, Milbank**

Research has become an  
increasingly important part of the  
service offered by London  
stockbrokers, while commissions remain fixed, to entice  
big clients. Unsurprisingly, of course,  
they are believers in the random walk  
statistical theory.

Laurie, Milbank, perhaps  
best known for its position in  
the gilt market, has taken a  
fresh look at what the international  
investor might want.

The idea is summarized in  
the table. What matters to the  
investor is not just how the  
instrument — cash, bonds,  
hedged bonds, and gold — are covered  
in the new monthly review — but the currency.

This extract from a larger  
matrix which is the heart of the  
exercise demonstrates clearly  
how the British-based sterling  
investor would receive the  
highest return on yen-hedged bonds,  
while the US-based dollar investor  
would do best in gilt.

But underpinning these calculations  
is the argument that most western economies and

Japan have reached the bottom  
of the interest rate and inflation  
cycle. The increase over the last  
10 months or so in monetary  
growth — perhaps up to 10 per  
cent or so in monetary growth —  
perhaps up to 10 per cent in  
real terms — accompanied by  
rising government deficits in  
some countries and a likely  
acceleration of the velocity of  
circulation at this stage in the  
recovery all indicate an upturn in  
inflation next year.

The somewhat gloomy con-  
clusion, therefore, is that real  
interest rates will indeed fall —  
but because inflation will go up.

How this affects the investor  
is shown in the table. What matters to the  
investor is not just how the  
instrument — cash, bonds,  
hedged bonds, and gold — are covered  
in the new monthly review — but the currency.

Despite the size of this drain  
on resources, the group plainly  
feels that finally it has the  
structure of the foundry business  
right in the absence of a  
repeat of the sudden downturn  
in demand in the second half of  
last year. Birnid is looking for  
progress towards break-even in  
the coming months.

Over two years the workforce  
in that part of the group has  
more than halved to 4,000 and  
the number of production lines  
has come down to 11. With  
demand picking up a little,  
particularly from the car industry,  
the position is looking more

natural than at any time in  
the last four years.

This progress is reflected  
below the line in an extraordinary  
credit — £1.7m of profit on  
disposal of land — where for so  
many years there have been debts for redundancy and  
relocalization.

In addition, the central  
heating division goes from  
strength to strength with demand  
particularly strong in the  
replacement market. Despite a  
small downturn in lawn mower  
sales as a result of the wet weather  
to April, home and garden equipment is experiencing  
a marginal improvement in  
profits.

Birnid has turned the corner  
and its share price — up 5p to  
44.5p yesterday — is likely to  
show in the months ahead.

**Birnid Qualcast**  
Year to 30.4.83  
Pre-tax profit £2.01m (£427,000)  
Stated earnings 2.5p (0.5p)  
Turnover £29.6m (£21.33m)  
Net final dividend 0.83p (0.1p)  
Share price 44.5p up 5p. Yield 3.2%

**Birnid Qualcast** is perhaps  
better known as a company  
which makes lawn mowers than  
as a foundries group. However,  
it is the foundry side that has  
dominated its financial performance in recent years.

In the year to last October,  
the foundry lost £5.5m, most  
of it in the second half — and latest  
six-month results from  
the company, which show  
pre-tax profits up from £427,000  
to £2m, include foundry losses  
estimated at just under £2m.

Despite the size of this drain  
on resources, the group plainly  
feels that finally it has the  
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repeat of the sudden downturn  
in demand in the second half of  
last year. Birnid is looking for  
progress towards break-even in  
the coming months.

The issue will complete the  
effective subordination of Hudson  
Bay Mining and Smelting to  
Inspiration. More important,  
Minoro will subscribe half of  
the £2.00m issue, thereby  
retaining its 60 per cent holding  
in the reorganized company.  
The special shares are expected  
to open at a discount to the  
present \$17.50 for the common.  
Inspiration will cut its gearing to  
50 per cent and could go into  
profit next year. But British  
investors might wonder what it  
all means for Minoro.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

**Transport Development Group PLC**

(Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1948)

Placing of  
£10,000,000 12½ per cent Unsecured Loan Stock 2008 at  
297.941 per cent payable as to £25 per cent on acceptance  
and the balance by 14th October, 1983.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the above Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

In accordance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange £1,000,000 of the Stock is available in the market on the date of publication of this advertisement.

Particulars of the Stock will be circulated in the Extel Statistical Services and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday, (excluding Saturdays) up to and including 5th August, 1983 from:

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,  
30, Gresham Street,  
London, EC2P 2EB.

Sheppards and Chase,  
Clements House, Gresham Street,  
London, EC2V 7AU.

20th July, 1983.

**NOTICE****Coca-Cola International Finance N.V.**

9½% Guaranteed Notes Due August 1, 1992

Pursuant to the Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement dated as of February 1, 1983 among Coca-Cola International Finance N.V., a Netherlands Antilles corporation (the "Issuer"), The Coca-Cola Company, a Delaware corporation, as Guarantor, and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent (the "Agreement"), under which the above-referenced Notes ("Notes") were issued, notices is hereby given that:

- (a) In accordance with the terms of the Agreement, payment of the Final Installment (being 70% of the issue price of the Notes) due and payable no later than 2:00 p.m. London Time on August 1, 1983 in U.S. Dollars in immediately available funds;
- (b) No payment of the Final Installment made after the August 1, 1983 due date will be accepted unless accompanied by a further payment representing interest accrued on the amount of such payment at a rate of 14½% per annum from August 1, 1983 to the date on which such payment is received;
- (c) On August 16, 1983, the obligation of the Issuer to accept payments of the Final Installment shall cease; and
- (d) ON AND AFTER AUGUST 16, 1983, IF THE FINAL INSTALLMENT SHALL NOT HAVE BEEN PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT IN RESPECT OF ANY NOTE, THE ISSUER MAY RETAIN THE FIRST INSTALLMENT (BEING 30% OF THE ISSUE PRICE OF THE NOTES) PREVIOUSLY PAID IN RESPECT OF SUCH NOTE AND WILL HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO REPAY SUCH FIRST INSTALLMENT OR TO PAY INTEREST THEREON FOR ANY PERIOD PRIOR TO, INCLUDING, OR SUBSEQUENT TO AUGUST 1, 1983.

Arrangements should be made with Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Brussels Office, as Operator of the Euro-clear System, or CEDEL S.A. in order to assure timely payment of the Final Installment.

By: COCA-COLA INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.

Dated: July 20, 1983

To: Tyndall Managers Limited  
18 Canyng Road, Bristol BS99 7UA.

I enclose a list of ordinary shares I would like to consider exchanging for a holding in Tyndall Income Fund. Please send me a valuation and full details.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Not applicable to Eire. Member of the Unit Trust Association. TT 20/7 SE Registered No. 717630 England. Registered Office as above.

**Tyndall**

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There's also the added advantage that when you want to buy or sell units, you can do

so at the quoted prices on any working day. There's always a ready market.

**Apply for a valuation of your shares today.**

Our special offer on the ordinary shares listed closes on Tuesday 30th August, although we reserve the right to close it earlier in respect of all or any of the shares.

For your free valuation, and full information on the offer and the Tyndall Income Fund, return the coupon together with a list of the numbers of each share that you hold.

There's no obligation. And every chance of an offer you won't want to refuse.

# If you have shares in these companies Tyndall has an offer you can't refuse.

Alliance Trust  
British American Tobacco  
Berisford (S. & W.)  
BICC  
British Petroleum  
Brooke Bond  
Commercial Union  
Croda International  
Dalgety  
Debenhams  
Distillers

Glynwed  
ICI  
IMI  
Imperial Group  
Land Securities  
London and Northern Group  
Linfield Holdings  
Lonrho  
LWT (Holdings)  
McKeechnie Brothers  
Midland Bank



Ocean Transport & Trading  
Powell Duffryn  
Rank Hovis McDougall  
Reed International  
Tate & Lyle  
Temple Bar Investment Trust  
Unigate  
Vantona Viyella  
Vickers

If you have any other shares they may well qualify for exchange on our normal terms — available on request.  
The special minimum investment under this offer is £1.000 which may be made up of shares and cash.



## ATHLETICS: CRAM AND WILLIAMSON SITUATION 'UNTENABLE'

By Pat Butcher

The large and impressive entry for the 103rd AAA championships at Crystal Palace this weekend will be overshadowed if the world championship selectors' prevarication forces Steve Cram and Graham Williamson into a confrontation with Sebastian Coe in a race that is not even part of those championships. It is still unclear why Williamson and Cram were originally chosen to accompany Steve Ovett in the Helsinki 1500 metres, and then dropped. But it is abundantly clear that no one concerned with the selection changes, under whatever pressure, can emerge with any credit or dignity from the farce.

Williamson, and now Cram after his impressive win in Nice two nights ago, have a better case for 1500 metres selection than Coe, who has already been selected for 800 metres in Helsinki. But the move suggested to Coe and Williamson by Andy Norman, the England team manager and selector, at



Williamson: 'proved point'

yesterday's AAA press conference was that the pair should now run in the Robinson's Ready Drink Mile, an invitation race on Saturday evening at Crystal Palace, set up for Coe, Steve Scott and Eamonn Coghlan by their common agent, the International Management Group, and sold to United States television.

This is the only advice or information on what Cram and Williamson have to do to

ensure their selection that they are likely to get from official sources this week. Nigel Cooper, secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, admitted yesterday that there would be no communication with the athletes on selection.

George Gandy, Williamson's coach, finds the situation untenable. "In the interests of Cram and Williamson, a clear statement should be made," he said yesterday. "What are the selectors now looking for?" Cram was on his way back from Nice, but his father sympathised with Williamson, who he thought had already "proved his point".

Evidently a race with all three athletes still in contention for 1500 metres would go a long way toward relieving the selectors of the problem that they have put off until the last members of the team are chosen after the AAA meeting next Sunday evening. Gandy's reaction to such a prospect was: "If Cram is willing to run the mile, then Williamson would probably run, too".

The middle distance selections are not the only contentious issues that will have to be decided after the AAA championships. Another inexcusable omission is that of Buster Watson for at least the 200 metres. Watson is unbeaten at that distance by British sprinters this year.

There is the usual strong overseas entry for this weekend's championships, and one of the attractions will be Robert de Castella, the Australian distance runner, who is one of the strong favourites for the marathon in Helsinki.

LATEST SELECTIONS: Men's 800m: T Stenon (Southampton); P Brown (Birkenhead), 1,500m: S. Hall (Sheffield); P. French (Plymouth), 5,000m: E. Martin (London); 10,000m: J. O'Farrell (London); 1500m: S. Hall (Sheffield); I. McCorquodale (Cardiff); H. Verry (Leicester); J. McCorquodale (Cardiff); H. Cox (Wolverhampton); T. McCorquodale (Hartlepool); H. Hamer, C. Black (Edinburgh); 1,500m: S. Thomas (Merton); 2,000m: K. Finch (Merton); S. Thomas (Merton); 3,000m: C. Bowes (Aldershot); 5,000m: C. Bowes (Aldershot); 10,000m: D. Livermore (Merton); 400m: M. Edwards; S. Moore (Merton); M. Edwards; V. Elder (Harrogate); K. Cook (Wolverhampton); B. Calander (Reading); 5,000m: G. Evans (Guy of Warwick).

## HOCKEY

## England call in Francis

After England's triumph in a home countries tournament last week in Cardiff the selectors wasted no time in announcing the squad of 16 for the European championship in Amsterdam from August 18-28. Sydney Fiskin writes. England's final exercise before the Amsterdam trials will be an unofficial match against Kenya at Bisham Abbey on July 31.

Only one change has been made: Neil Francis, of Guildford, replaces Charanit Bhaura in the attack. Francis is an experienced international player and was a member of England's World Cup squad in Bombay last year. In omitting the six Southgate players because of their failure to attend training weekends the selectors have again been fair to those who presented themselves for regular training.

England squad: F. Barker (Sunderland), K. J. Stevens (Sheffield), S. Beckenham (Sheffield), B. Flory (Sheffield), D. Fawcett (Guildford), D. N. Francis (Guildford), B. Green (Buckingham), N. Harris (Walsall), capt., J. Hart (Sheffield), S. Jackson (Sheffield), N. McLean (Bromley), J. Peter (Hounslow), M. Richards (Bromley), J. Shaver (Southport), J. Taylor (East Grinstead).

## Connors enters

Jimmy Connors of the United States has entered the international tennis championship to be held in Montreal from August 6 to 14. The tournament now features the four top-ranked players in the world, as John McEnroe, Ivan Lendl, and Yannick Noah of France, seeded fourth, have also entered.

## ROWING

## British team for Vichy

The British junior team for the world championships in Vichy from August 4 to 7 was announced yesterday after the British rowing championships last weekend, Ken Raith writes.

Only six of the eight men's events have received British nominations and two of the six women's disciplines have provided invaluable experience for many British coxswains and scullers who have gone on to win Olympic medals.

The standard is exceptionally high, the East Germans usually dominating, and a crew must excel to stand any chance of a final place.

TEAM RANKING (Mens): 1. West Germany, 2. Soviet Union, 3. Yugoslavia, 4. France, 5. Italy, 6. United States, 7. Great Britain, 8. Sweden, 9. Switzerland, 10. Spain, 11. Poland, 12. Czechoslovakia, 13. Hungary, 14. East Germany, 15. Norway, 16. Australia, 17. New Zealand, 18. Canada, 19. Italy, 20. France, 21. United States, 22. West Germany, 23. Soviet Union, 24. Yugoslavia, 25. Italy, 26. France, 27. United States, 28. Canada, 29. Australia, 30. New Zealand, 31. United Kingdom, 32. West Germany, 33. Soviet Union, 34. Yugoslavia, 35. Italy, 36. France, 37. United States, 38. Canada, 39. Australia, 40. New Zealand, 41. United Kingdom, 42. West Germany, 43. Soviet Union, 44. Yugoslavia, 45. Italy, 46. France, 47. United States, 48. Canada, 49. Australia, 50. New Zealand, 51. United Kingdom, 52. West Germany, 53. Soviet Union, 54. Yugoslavia, 55. Italy, 56. France, 57. United States, 58. Canada, 59. Australia, 60. New Zealand, 61. United Kingdom, 62. West Germany, 63. Soviet Union, 64. 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erformance during

## Embrey enjoys himself in Middlesex win

By Alan Ross

S: Middlesex (23 pts) v. Leicestershire (4) by 180

He was never much doubt Middlesex would win this afternoon. They batted on an hour in the morning, very disporting themselves, and then set Leicestershire the academic task of 324 to win.

Half their wickets had which they did at intervals, Leicestershire scored at over four runs an hour.

The gesture always more symbolic than injury, and once Cliff had after his second robust of the match, strokes rare as butterflies,

as an old, misty sort of more like Hove than and Williams from the Edd got the good length off sharply. Williams tends to bowl too short a taste, but like those of a height who bowl quickly can be awkward. Butcher, and Davison were all behind the wicket off and when Whittaker in off Embrey, Leicestershire 38 for four, vision was probably play last innings at Lord's In

ancashire players are injured

By Richard Streeton

TRAFFORD: Lancashire (6 wins with Worcestershire (4) possible, who have drawn games than any other team in championship, were unable to win Worcester on a pitch yesterday. Nearly five were left when Worcestershire in again 160 runs behind, now, Abrahams and David the three spinners, added to the necessary penetration and match ended quietly.

So in the end the only truly decisive event of the day had taken place in the opening minutes, Boycott bowled Illingworth with the second ball of the morning to Yorkshire's first innings 154 runs behind. The follow-on was a formality, giving Yorkshire the last pair of recognised batmen with 75 minutes remaining, but then they were denied by bad light, the only opposition beyond their control.

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On a wicket which looked flatter than on the first two days, even in their current form, that was by no means an impossible target, or one made no concession to the public as they let about it.

It was a situation made for Boycott to display his special brand

## Foster ends Glamorgan resistance

SOUTHERN: Essex (24 pts) beat Glamorgan (4) by an innings and three runs.

Even maintained their title challenge by beating Glamorgan yesterday. They needed 10 minutes to capture the last wicket and record their seventh championship win of the season.

After Glamorgan had resumed at 23 for nine wickets, Foster ended the stubborn resistance of Francis by trapping him leg-before for 27 after he had shared in a last-wicket partnership of 59 with Davis (29 not out).

Foster finished with three wickets for 50 in the second innings, for a match total of seven for 52.

ESSEX: First innings 380; R. R. Pont 126 not out, K. M. McLean 104.

RHODES: A. G. Goodliffe, B. R. Harts, W. R. Smith, S. D. T. Morris, D. J. P. Price, D. J. Turner, R. E. Evans, R. E. Evans, N. A. Fitter, S. L. Axford.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings 220; N. A. Fitter, S. L. Axford.

HANTS: D. J. McLean 110, S. L. Axford 110, D. J. Turner 100, R. E. Evans 98, N. A. Fitter 88, S. L. Axford 88.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First innings 220; N. A. Fitter, S. L. Axford 110, D. J. Turner 100, R. E. Evans 98, N. A. Fitter 88, S. L. Axford 88.

## RACING

# Granville Stakes likely to launch a new star

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes is not the only race which will fascinate the crowd at Ascot on Saturday. The Granville Stakes is another with attraction, even though it is confined to two-year-olds who have never run, it is a launching pad for stars of the future. Ten years ago the Granville Stakes indicated that Grundy would be very good. In the intervening years no horse even bordering his class has emerged from the race with credit but this year there is ground for thinking that it could turn out to be a useful barometer once again.

When I was in Kentucky attending the Keeneland yearling sales 12 months ago I wrote that Michael Goodbody had just bought what I thought was arguably the nicest, though not the most expensive colt, in the sale. Soon afterwards a veterinary friend remarked that he would not be surprised if the horse in question never even saw a racecourse! Such is the wide divergence of opinion in racing.

I had taken an interest in the colt in the first place simply because he was the result of a mating planned by my host, Robin Scully, on his Coveney Farm. Unfortunately for Mr Scully he had decided to sell Unity, the dam of the colt, two years earlier when she was in foal to Roberto. Subsequently

the product was offered for sale at Keeneland by Tom Gentry who, apart from being a supremely successful breeder of the thoroughbred in that area, is also renowned for the annual party that coincides with the sale at which the likes of Bob Hope cast their magic spell.

Having paid next to nothing by modern standards for Unity when she was in foal to Roberto, Mr Gentry was rewarded for his vision to the tune of \$1,300,000 when he sold her.

When he bid that amount Goodbody was acting on behalf of Sheikh Maktoum al Maktoum who ultimately named his purchase Tapping Wood. On Saturday the wisdom of their judgment and mine, for what it is worth, will be put to the test for the first time when Tapping Wood runs in the Granville Stakes.

Yesterday George Robinson, our Newmarket correspondent, told me that it could easily be vindicated because Tapping Wood has answered every question that his meticulous trainer, Michael Stoute, has asked of him. But Robinson also warns that Tapping Wood will not have everything his own way because Henry Cecil, who is a full-brother to both Kris and Diesis, and he too goes nicely. Sheikh Maktoum will also

have to contend with a fancied runner owned by his brother, Sheikh Hamdan. This will be Sheikh Hamdan's \$500,000 Keeneland Purchase 1-horse Zadon, whose trainer, Peter Walwyn, knows precisely what is required, having also won the race twice since the halcyon days of Grundy with Avenging and Nasr.

As the main race on Saturday is concerned there were no surprise absences or inclusions in the list of four-day acceptors published yesterday. A field of 12 is likely because Salford has only been declared 1st misfortune should befall his stable companion, Caerleon, who is Vincent O'Brien's preferred choice. Henry Candy has still not decided who will ride Time Charter and after discussing the situation with him yesterday I got the firm impression that he does not expect to make up his mind finally today. All options are being considered very carefully following the very unfortunate accident to Time Charter's regular jockey, Billy Newman last Thursday.

At Sandown this evening Azara can strike a blow for Time Charter's camp by winning the Twice Times Stakes, while Band can give Sun Princess' trainer, Dick Hern, cause for quiet satisfaction by winning the Brooklands Handicap.



Last post: Sporting Chronicle with Tom Kelly up, will run for the last time on Friday

## The punters' bible will be a closed book after a century of prophetic preaching

On Friday evening the presses at Thomson House, Manchester, will thunder and roll on the 32,814th and final edition of the northern racing punters' daily bible, the *Sporting Chronicle*. When the paper has gone to bed for the last time, after 112 years of tipping, betting forecasts and form guides, the staff will repair to a nearby bistro.

There says the *Sporting Chronicle*'s editor, Tom Kelly, a 39-year-old Scot, "We shall have a little party, perhaps a wake. A few drinks will be consumed, and a few tears will be shed. Genuine tears, since we are a friendly lot and relationships have always been good."

The *Sporting Chronicle* will die because its owners, Thomson Wathy Grove Ltd, can no longer sustain heavy trading losses. In 1982 these amounted to £1.7m, and since 1975, have amounted to a total of £5.3m. More than 300 jobs will be lost within the total workforce of 2,051 at Thomson Wathy Grove, and the redundancies will be felt across the board, affecting journalism, advertising staff, circulation, printing and transport.

This will end the long life of the daily racing newspaper that was born in a small Manchester printing shop in 1871. It was the brainchild of Edward Hulton, the composer who founded the newspaper empire which eventually became Kemsley Newspapers and eventually Thomson Newspapers. Hulton gave his new paper the title *The Prophetic Bell*, but within two years had changed the title to the more prosaic and effective *Sporting Chronicle*.

In its heyday as the racers' daily mine of exhaustive information and full racecards, *Sporting Chronicle* had a circulation of 120,000 throughout the country, but this has slumped to the present figure of 33,000.

The reasons, as outlined by Mr Kelly, are easy to understand: competition from the enlarged and the improved racing pages of other daily newspapers, which give a quickly digested basic service, rather than the *Sporting Chronicle*'s voluminous detail; a necessarily big cover price of 35p an issue; the high cost of setting in type a specialist newspaper; a decline in racecourse attendance; and the general effect of the recession on advertising.

Over the years of its century-long existence, the *Sporting Chronicle* has won a special reputation as an arbiter in all minor sporting disputes, frequently intervening to mutual satisfaction in arguments between bookmakers and punters.

### Sporting Chronicle

Arthur Wormsley, 50 years a Manchester journalist and doyen of the sub-editors' table, tells of a legendary character named Bill Wood who was frequently requested to attend sporting challenge matches in a dual role as reporter and arbitrator, and received some weird assignments.

On one occasion he was asked to officiate at a rat-catching contest and set off for the venue presuming that it would be a match between terriers. On arrival, he found, to his dismay and a degree of revelation, that the match was between two men, who sat at one end of a long table with their hands tied behind their backs. At the other end of the table was a sackful of live rats, who were released on a signal, and the contest was decided by the man whose teeth and jaws despatched the largest number of rats as they attempted to run past.

Not merely was Wood asked to judge the contest, he was given the job of releasing the rats and was given a large glove for his right hand, with precise instructions on how to avoid being bitten.

On another occasion Wood was invited to umpire a swimming challenge match between two men across Morecambe Bay. He set off alongside the swimmers in a hired rowing boat, but got into difficulties halfway across, fell into the water and unwittingly caused the cancellation of the event, as the swimmers rescued him and brought him back to land. To this day, as Mr Kelly underlined, the letters page is used as an arbitration service.

Mr Kelly is a product of journalism in Edinburgh, starting as an editorial junior in the sports department of an Edinburgh evening newspaper, developing an interest in racing and pursuing his career in Manchester through to the editor's chair our years ago. His own future is reasonably secure. He will go to London to take up a new post as director-general of the Betting Offices Licences Association.

Good as some daily newspaper tipsters are, the in-depth professionals are to be found in the pages of the *Sporting Chronicle*. Dick Adderley has for more than 40 years been one of the most successful tipsters in Britain, with his daily "Bear the Book" forecasts. Five times Adderley has won £1,000 and gold cup awarded by *Sporting Chronicle* for the country's best and most consistent tipster.

The death of a newspaper is always a moment of sadness for some, heartbreak for others. As Tom Kelly says, the demise of the *Sporting Chronicle* will leave a gaping hole in the world of specialist, deeply-informed racing knowledge.

Keith Macklin

## Holmbury is looking good for Goodwood

Geoff Huffer thinks he has the answer to next week's Epsom Derby Handicap at Goodwood in Holmbury, who has recovered from his rough race in the Derby and won gamely at Folkestone yesterday. Holmbury beat Jet Sioux, a 33-1 outsider, by half a length in the Ham Stakes, Maiden Stakes, after which Huffer said: "He'll win the Epsom all right."

Holmbury has always thought Holmbury high class, but after the Derby, in which he came home with a cut head and grazed leg after colliding with Tolomeo, he became hard to train. "It frightened him and we couldn't get him right", the Newmarket trainer said.

"He's only 75 per cent now but thrown in with 6st 9lb at Goodwood, where he doesn't get a penalty."

The Brighton-based owner, Graham Sanger, admitted to a good bet at 4-1 after his giant two-year-old Stormchaser landed a minor gamble in the Tenterden Juvenile Maiden Auction Stakes. Stormchaser, first youngster to score for the former National Hunt Jockey, Bobby

Beeasley, now based at Lewis, settled well on the rails behind the leaders before striking for home at the quarter-mile pole. The son of Abwah, the 9-2 chance, Record Supreme, by half a length, with Irish-Trash (6-1) a further two lengths back in third.

Sanger, who owns Stormchaser with Beeasley and Alan Whittles from Epsom, said: "He was a real bargain buy for Bobby at 1,900 guineas and has filled out tremendously well. Obviously, he'll be better with some cut in the ground, so we'll give him a bit of a rest."

Spring pastures (11-2) surprised his trainer, John Winter, when defeating 9st 7lb in the Romsey Novice, beating a 7-1 shot, Tolomeo, by a length and a half; "I thought he had quite enough weight but he's tough," Winter said.

Eric Witta's first visit to Ayr paid off in the Alloway Maiden Stakes when Wow Wee Woo (5-1), swept home by two lengths from Vanishing Trick in the hands of Dean McKeown.

### British pay \$4.25m for yearling

Lexington (Kent)-A British syndicate paid \$4.25m for a yearling thoroughbred colt and a filly was sold for a record \$2.5m during the first day of the 40th annual Keeneland July selected yearling sale.

The British Blood Stock Agency (BBA), the syndicate which includes the breeder and owner, Robert Sangster, bought a bay colt by 1964 Kentucky Derby winner Northern Dancer, out of Desert Vixen.

The \$4.25m bid equalled the price paid by a tactical syndicate last November for Epsom's King, a son of Nijinsky II out of Spectre.

The Astute Upsturper Stud of England, owned by Sheikh Mohammed, of Dubai, eclipsed the previous record price for a filly by \$700,000 in a successful bid for a bay filly by Northern Dancer out of Ballade. The previous record was set last year for South Sea Dancer, a daughter of Northern Dancer, out of South Ocean.

Bayers at the two-day sale paid \$74.3m for 153 yearlings, an average of \$485,718 a horse.

### Catterick Bridge

Draw advantage: low numbers best

**2.0 BRADFORD STAKES** (2-y-o maiden fillies: 2828: 5f) (14 runners)

1 6-1 ALL SECRET	(1) H Hardby 8-11	M Cantillo 3 14	L Crossan 3 14	
2 6-10 ARISTOCRAT	(1) A Smedmore 8-11	P Young 6	J Pinto 6	
3 6-10 SCALEXANT	(1) D Horbury 8-11	P Young 6	J Pinto 6	
4 6-10 CAPTAIN BONNIE	(1) S Wong 8-11	P Young 6	J Pinto 6	
5 6-10 CLAYTON	(1) M Al Maktoum 8-11	P Young 6	J Pinto 6	
6 6-10 JESTERS PET	(1) B Whitcher 8-11	R Fox 7	J Pinto 6	
7 6-10 LADY DE LEBURE	(1) Viscous 8-11	M Hindry 7	J Pinto 6	
8 6-10 LAURENT	(1) P Doherty 8-11	J Seagrave 7	J Pinto 6	
9 6-10 MARSHAL GIRL	(1) P Doherty 8-11	J Seagrave 7	J Pinto 6	
10 6-10 QUITTE ALERT	(1) J Keeney 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
11 6-10 SOUTHERN VENTURE	(1) C Ross 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
12 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
13 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
14 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
15 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
16 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
17 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
18 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
19 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
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30 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
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46 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
47 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
48 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
49 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
50 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
51 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett 8-11	N Hales 7	J Pinto 6	
52 6-10 TETRA TAQ	(1) T Lett			

## Pentagon to hold big military manoeuvres in Honduras

From Philip Taubman  
(NYT) Washington

The Reagan Administration, as a warning to Cuba and Nicaragua, is planning two big military exercises within the next four weeks in Central America and the Caribbean. Officials said that the exercises, which will involve ground, air and naval forces, would be officially described as routine. They said privately, however, that they had recently been ordered by the White House, and were intended to signal that the United States has the means to stop the shipment of military supplies from Cuba to Nicaragua.

President Reagan has not ruled out the possibility of establishing a military quarantine around Nicaragua at a later date, according to senior officials.

They added that the President and his advisers regarded a quarantine as a last resort if other forms of diplomatic and military pressure failed to persuade the Cubans to stop the shipments.

Mr Casper Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, has said that a blockade of Nicaragua would require a major commitment of United States forces, and defence Department officials, many of whom oppose such a move, have argued that it would drain American military resources from other parts.

In a speech on Central America on Monday, President Reagan said that more Cuban

and Soviet supplies had arrived in Nicaragua and this could not be allowed to continue. The Administration has accused Nicaragua of transferring the supplies to guerrillas in El Salvador.

Officials said that the land exercises, which will take place in Honduras, would be similar to joint American-Honduran manoeuvres last autumn, in which United States Air Force aircraft carried Honduran troops to the border with Nicaragua.

Cancún on talks agenda

From John Carlin, Mexico City

In a prompt response to the Conadura group's summit meeting in Cancún on Sunday, the foreign ministers of four Central American countries were to meet for talks yesterday in Guatemala.

The Guatemalan government announced on Monday that the foreign ministers of Honduras, El Salvador and Costa Rica would meet their Guatemalan counterpart to discuss the latest developments in Central

## Kissinger selection draws fire

From Christopher Thomas  
Washington

Old liberal and conservative foes of Dr Henry Kissinger yesterday assailed his appointment as head of a presidential commission on Central America.

The former Secretary of State, whose views on the region coincide broadly with President Reagan's, quietly disappeared from public view as the controversy flared.

The bipartisan commission has been given a mandate to make recommendations on United States policy in Central America by December 1, but there is little likelihood that any notable shift in direction will be mooted.

Dr Kissinger opposes any cut in United States military aid to El Salvador and would favour a military presence on the Honduras-Nicaraguan border if present American aid to rebels in Nicaragua were to prove untenable.

The flurry caused by Dr Kissinger's appointment came as no surprise, given the extensive controversy he provoked as National Security Adviser to President Nixon and as Secretary of State under Mr Nixon and President Ford.

Mr Richard Vigerie, publisher of *The Conservative Digest* and a leading right-wing Washington activist, said Dr Kissinger "was the nation's No 1 foreign policy official when US foreign policy virtually collapsed, leading to the loss of Angola, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia".

Mr Howard Baker, the Senate Republican leader, was heavy in his praise of Dr Kissinger but Mr Clement Zablocki, the Democratic chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, said the appointment would not help Mr Reagan regain credibility with the American people.

## Britain has very bad day at bridge

From Keith Stanley, Wiesbaden

Britain had a very bad day in the open bridge championship, losing by 5-15 to a good Israel side and then being outplayed by an excellent Norwegian team minus 3-20. However, morale has not suffered and at half time in round five Britain lead Finland by 32 IMPs.

The highlight of the other matches in round four was the clash between Italy and Spain, two of the leading teams at this early stage. Italy won 17-3 to move into second place behind France.

Round four Hungary 6, Romania 14; Netherlands 11, Finland 9;

## Berlinguer seeking new set-up in Italy

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

President Pertini of Italy is due to begin formal consultations with political leaders today about whom to invite to form a new government.

The general opinion is that his first choice will have to be Signor Bettino Craxi, Secretary of the Socialist Party. The Christian Democrats, who remain the largest party despite their losses at the general election last month, have not publicly objected to the prospect of a Socialist prime minister.

At their national council on Monday, Signor Ciriaco de Mita, the Christian Democratic Party Secretary, did not mention any names. He stated that he would want the formation of a five-party coalition, with the Communists kept distinctly in opposition.

At the same time Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, told his Central Committee that he would oppose the formation of another such coalition which in his opinion had proved inadequate to meet the country's difficulties.

Mystery illness

Madrid (AFP) — Four senior Spanish Army officers, including a general, have died recently of a mysterious "respiratory infection" which has been compared to Legionnaire's Disease, the press reported.



The kidnappers of Emanuela Orlandi, aged 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee (above, right), have threatened to kill her today unless Melhem Ali Agca, (also pictured above), the Turkish gunman who attempted to assassinate the Pope two years ago, is freed (Reuter reports from Rome).

A special telephone link, with a secret dialling code, was set up for the kidnappers to contact Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican Secretary of State, but no message was received.

No firm proof has yet been given that the alleged kidnappers are holding the girl.

## Unita attacks in Angola could endanger Britons

By Patricia Cloeck

The lives of British security men working in diamond mines in north-eastern Angola could be endangered in attacks planned by Unita, the Angolan insurgent movement, Sir James Scott-Hopkins, a British member of the European Parliament, said yesterday.

Sir James, who had just returned from a five-day fact-finding visit to Unita with three other MEPs, said its leader, Mr Jonas Savimbi, told them he had 3,000 well-armed troops preparing to attack the mines,

which are in a Government-controlled area.

Mr Savimbi, he said, was very worried about the Britons who had been brought in to try and stem smuggling. He was anxious that they should come to no harm.

He said he was planning to warn the Foreign Office and De Beers, the diamond company which still owns a small share in the nationalised mines. A spokesman for De Beers said all was quiet so far in the area.

## New names for old

## Why Bombay resists tide of change

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

There is a positive passion in India, as in many former colonial countries, to rename roads, places, buildings, and towns.

Curzon Road in Delhi is now called after Mahatma Gandhi's wife, Chowning Road in Calcutta is officially entitled Jawaharlal Nehru Road. Marine Drive in Bombay is called on maps, and almost nowhere else, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Road. Benares is called Varanasi, Poona has become Pune, and even Baroda has become Vadodara.

But a move to change the name of the biggest commercial centre of them all is being resisted. Bombay contributes almost a third of the total income tax collected in the country, and half of the customs and excise duty. It provides ten per cent of the nation's employment and 13 per cent of its factory output.

Who would recognize it, the objects cry, if you called it "Mumbai"?

The first inhabitant of one of the seven islands that make up the present day metropolis was a little-known goddess called Mumbelevi. Fishermen from the Koli tribe, who inhabited its monsoon-green slopes, and whose descendants still hawk their wares around the tarmacs and concrete of today, called their home Mumbai in her honour.

When the Portuguese arrived in the sixteenth century and received the right to establish a

trading post there from the local sultan they turned the name to Bom Bahia — good bay.

A century later Catherine II of England, and to enhance her attraction in his eyes brought Bom Bahia with her as dowry. It was short work to anglicize it to Bombay.

In Marathi and Gujarati, the local tongues, the city is still known as Mumbai. Only in English is it Bombay. A local party of Marathi regionalists called Shiv Sena (named after the robber baron who became ruler of the area, held off both the Moguls and the British and so became a local hero) moved that the name be changed officially.

The proposal has received serious hacking, but was eventually turned down by the central Government on the ground that the city had risen to world importance as Bombay and so should stay that way.

There the matter rests, but not for long. A leader of the Shiv Sena has promised to continue the struggle. After all, he says, if Peking can still attain world recognition as Beijing why should Bombay do less.

## Prisoners SWOP

Bangkok (Reuter) — China and Vietnam have exchanged detainees, according to the Vietnamese news agency. It said 13 Chinese, arrested for intruding into Vietnamese territory, were exchanged for 10 Vietnamese.

## Acheque book with interest?

# Now Abbey National CHEQUE-SAVE checks out even better.



Since Abbey National introduced Cheque-Save, the idea of paying interest on a cheque account seems to be spreading.

Quite right too.

But before being tempted by anything else, you should check it out very carefully against Cheque-Save. Because, having got Cheque-Save established, we're now in a position to fine tune it a little.

The new interest rates are displayed above. You'll find them

hard to match. And the rest of the new package you won't match anywhere.

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any cheques you may use when there's less than £100 in the account. For any such cheques — and such cheques only — you'll be charged £1.

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Please send me full details of the Cheque-Save Account

Please arrange for me to discuss Cheque-Save Account at my local branch in  (not appropriate box)

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Daytime Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

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# You can't keep a good car down

**1<sup>st</sup>**

**FAMILY SALOON FORD SIERRA**

Current Sierra prices from £4974

Car illustrated: Sierra 2.3 Ghia at £8910 with:-

- Electrically operated, heated door mirror
- Electric tailgate release
- Cut-pile carpet
- Tilting/sliding glass sunroof
- Electric front windows
- Graphic warning system
- Halogen headlamps
- Poly-carbonate bumpers
- Tinted glass
- Push button radio/stereo cassette
- Central locking
- Driver's seat height adjustment
- Front and rear head restraints
- Automatic transmission
- Folding back seats, split 60/40

Car shown is fitted with optional rear wash/wipe at extra cost.

Yet again, Ford are top of the charts. Sierra is the best selling car in Britain this year. Escort, Capri and Granada are the best selling cars in their classes. And more Fiestas have been sold since 1977 than any other hatchback.

To cap it all, this June, the Escort, Sierra and Fiesta were the three best selling cars in Britain. And the Capri and Granada were both top of their class. Again.

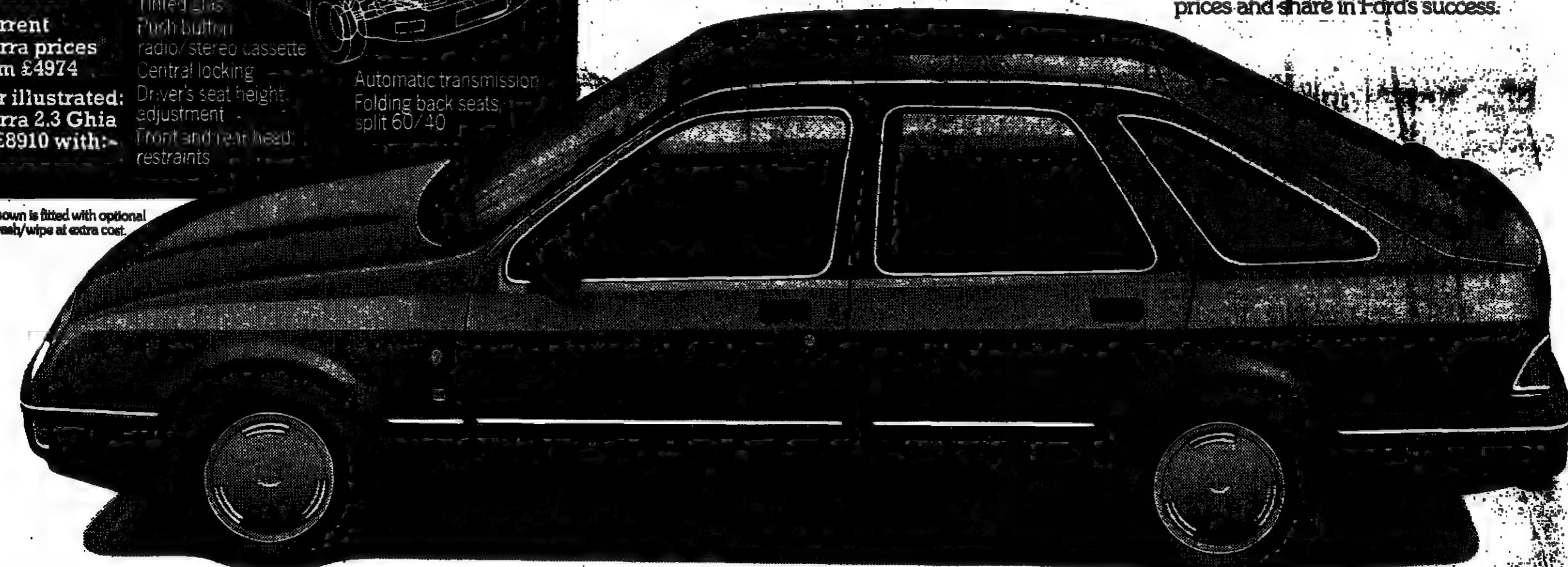
All of which is good news for Ford. But how does our success affect you, our customers?

Well, it has had one pleasant side effect. It has enabled us to hold our prices steady.

We've actually had only one small price increase since November 1981, in spite of continuing increases in our costs.

And in the meantime, we've added a great deal of standard equipment to our cars. But you can't keep a good car down forever. By mid-August our prices will have to go up.

So, if you're planning to buy a new 'A' registered Ford, see your Ford dealer now. You still have a chance to get one at today's prices and share in Ford's success.



**1<sup>st</sup>**

**SMALL HATCHBACK FORD FIESTA**

Current Fiesta prices from £3389

Car illustrated: Fiesta Finesse with Special Option Pack from £4232 with:-

- Radio/stereo cassette
- Bodyside stripe
- Locking fuel tank
- Remote control driver's door mirror
- Halogen headlamps
- Driving lamps with overriders
- Tailgate wash/wipe
- Adjustable head rests
- Centre console with quartz clock
- Laminated windscreen
- Tilting/removable glass sunroof
- Four spoke steering wheel
- Special trim
- Loadspace carpet



**1<sup>st</sup>**

**MEDIUM HATCHBACK FORD ESCORT**

Current Escort prices from £4232 with:-

Car illustrated: Escort Ghia with £4232 with:-

**1st**

**MEDIUM HATCHBACK FORD ESCORT**

**Current Escort prices from £4062**

**Car illustrated: Escort XR3i at £6278 with:-**

- Low profile tyres
- 5-speed gearbox
- 1.6 fuel injected engine
- Self-adjusting tappets
- Front and rear spoilers
- Tailgate wash/wipe
- Alloy road wheels
- Halogen headlamps
- Electronic warning systems
- Multi-function clock
- Body coloured bumpers with overriders
- Wheel arch air deflectors
- Electric ignition
- Remote control mirrors

Car shown is fitted with optional head restraint pads at extra cost.



**1st**

**SPORTS COUPE FORD CAPRI**

**Current Capri prices from £4995**

**Car illustrated: Capri 2.8 Injection at £8306 with:-**

- 7" alloy wheels with ultra low-profile tyres
- 5-speed gearbox
- Sports steering wheel
- Tilting/sliding sunroof
- 6 dial instrumentation
- Brake failure warning system
- Tinted glass
- Rear seat belts
- 2.8 V6 fuel injected engine
- Front and rear spoilers
- Split rear seat
- Lowered suspension
- Stereo radio/cassette with electric aerial
- Four halogen headlamps



**1st**

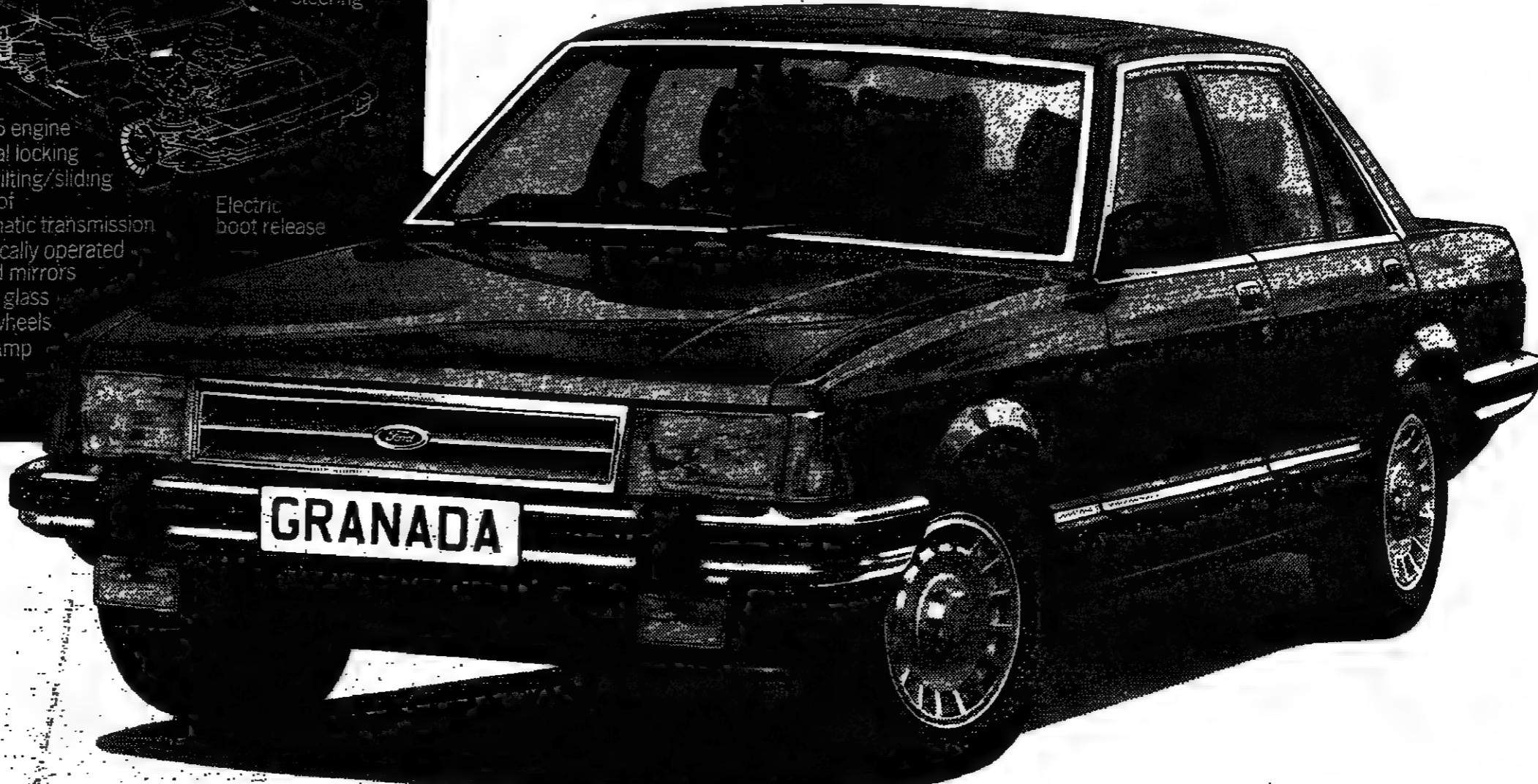
**EXECUTIVE CLASS FORD GRANADA**

**Current Granada prices from £7135**

**Car illustrated: Granada 2.8 Ghia at £10399 with:-**

- 2.8 V6 engine
- Central locking
- Steel tilting/sliding sunroof
- Automatic transmission
- Electrically operated heated mirrors
- Tinted glass
- Alloy wheels
- Headlamp wash
- Electric windows
- Power assisted steering
- Electric boot release

Car shown is fitted with optional front fog lamps at extra cost.



## SPECTRUM

Peter and John each have three children and like Mozart. Jean and Jean both hate thunder and love fudge. These are identical twins, separated at birth, and they fascinate scientists with the insights they provide into heredity and environment. Alan Hamilton and Richard Evans hear the tales of five reunited pairs.

*moreover...*  
Miles Kington

## Mirage at the bottom of the garden

It is a journalist starts an article with the words: "In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather", it is a very good guarantee that between the time he writes the words and the time they appear in print, the weather will break and Britain become cool, wet and 'undeniably grey again. As we need the rain, though, I think it right to usher in a wet spell by using those very words.

In this current, unending spell of hot, dry weather, gardeners need different advice from the usual tips about watering and hosing. It's all very well telling them to throw washing-up water on the garden, but at a time when we are eating cherries and chewing cucumbers for every meal, there isn't a great deal of washing-up water around. So, here are a few real-tips for hot-weather gardeners.

Cactus, Yucca etc. Now is the time to root out rain-loving plants from your garden and replace them with desert growths such as cacti. The eight to ten foot high ones are the best, as they give a great deal of shade and flower delightfully every 30 years or so. They need no care or attention from gardeners; to put it another way, you can sit back in a deckchair reading a novel and when asked why you are not gardening, as you said you would, you can say: "On the contrary, I am engaged full-time in giving my succulents just the treatment they need."

Seeds. You have probably seen film on television of the Australian desert or the South African veldt full of brilliant flowers and, then heard David Attenborough saying: "It only requires one shower of rain to turn an apparently empty desert into something like Kew gardens overnight." Now is the time to sow those flowers. Send up to the BBC Natural History Unit, saying: "Yes! Please rush me a giant packet of David Attenborough desert seeds which lie dormant for many years and then grow full-size overnight! I have paid my licence fee, and bought his book."

Garden hoses. Hoses are only illegal at the moment if used for water. They can also be used quite legally to create a wonderful fairy-light effect. Thread them through your trees, winding electric cable around them and dangling light sockets at intervals. Turn them on at night, and presto - you have your own outdoor restaurant, just like that wonderful one you ate in one night in Ibiza and the children were so ill the next morning. Slip on the record you bought at the same time you know, the one which you got the band to sign, personally and which has been under the stairs since you got back from holiday.

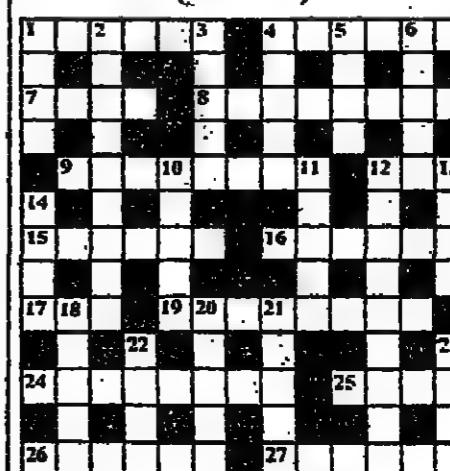
Grass. In many parts of the world such as Africa and the USA lawns have been replaced by picturesque, easy-to-tend stretches of sand. Simply buy sand and spread it over your lawn, creating a novel, truly equatorial vista. For added authentic effect, half-bury broken Roman columns, bleached antlers, or rusty relics of some long-forgotten battle. If your garden is big enough, you may even be lucky enough to have your own mire. There is nothing quite so delightful on a hot summer day as crawling on hands and knees along your sandy garden, croaking: "Water, water!", then going indoors to make a jug of Pimm's.

Drinking holes. This unending spell of hot, dry weather is very cruel on wildlife; remember to leave out a large bowl of water for any passing hyena, camel, vulture or desert fox. If at night you should hear a commotion or scuffling round the water, stay indoors and leave well alone. Animals do not always recognize their benefactors in the dark.

Palm trees. Palms do not generally grow well enough in Britain to produce edible fruit. Better and quicker to buy a few coconuts and leave them lying half-hidden round the estate. If you miscalculate your crawl through the garden and become genuinely stranded through heat and exhaustion, before you get to that Pimms you may well be grateful for a life-restoring draught of coconut milk.

Last German tourists. German travellers are generally more intrepid than the rest of us, and some experts say that no stretch of sand is complete without at least one parched citizen of Hamburg. In my experience, though, they are more trouble than they are worth, as they usually bring their family to stay later, in gratitude for being rescued.

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 107)



SOLUTION TO No 106  
ACROSS: 1 Elapse 5 Prim 8 Alder 9 Crumple  
11 Langlauf 13 Snip 15 Misname 18 Lank  
19 Demented 22 Outrage 23 Skimp 24 Grit  
25 Tandem  
DOWN: 2 Laden 3 Per 4 Encouragement 5 Pour  
6 Impinge 7 Fault 10 Expo 12 Lush 14 Jape  
15 Monster 16 Alto 17 Adopt 20 Twine 21 Dart  
23 Sin

## The two of us . . .

When one of his students at the University of Minnesota brought Professor Thomas Bouchard a newspaper cutting, he was intrigued. It was the story of a pair of twins who had been reunited after 30 years of separation, and the coincidences were remarkable. They were extraordinarily alike and they both married not only first wives with the same name, but second wives with the same name.

It was a rare find, and Professor Bouchard invited the pair to the university in Minneapolis for an exhaustive series of medical and psychological tests. He realized that siblings of identical biological origin but entirely different upbringings could provide fruitful research into the evergreen argument over whether heredity or environment determines character.

The publicity surrounding that first case in 1979 brought many more pairs of reunited twins to the professor's door; he has now conducted detailed studies of 36 pairs of fraternal twins and 14 pairs of identical twins, many

of them supplied by an English social worker, John Stroud.

Stroud, an official of Hertfordshire County Council social services department, has reunited 26 pairs of twins separated at birth or soon after, usually as a result of adoption of one or both of the pair. In almost every case the twins have been delighted to rediscover each other.

But after separation lasting as much as 50 years, are twins still as alike as peas in a pod? Even twins raised together can be far from identical in looks, character and temperament. But when *The Times* recently brought together 10 of the pairs reunited by Stroud, their stories were full of parallels and coincidences.

They are a unique group, their circumstances largely the product of the early years of adoption in the 1920s and 1930s when the separation of orphaned, unwanted or illegitimate twins was not uncommon. Nowadays social workers would separate twins only in the most exceptional cases, so the stories of the Stroud twins are a rare record.

When Jean and Jean were reunited in 1981, after 51 years, they found they had been living only 25 miles apart in Essex, one in Harlow and the other in Great Bardfield.

They also found that they had married within six months of each other, to a Robert and a Roland, had their first children within three days, and now have three grandsons and one granddaughter each.

Both discovered that they love rich tea, sweets and fudge and hate thunderstorms, insects and spiders.

Jean and Jean were born in Edmonton, north London. Jean One, the elder by half an hour, remained at home while Jean Two, who had been christened Yvonne, was adopted and given the name by her new parents in Enfield.

Jean Two: "I have no idea why I was adopted. Father was a Belgian, and a bit of a mysterious character."

Jean One, laughing: "Perhaps nobody wanted me; they probably thought I was the runty one."

Jean One: "I knew I had been born a

twin, because an old aunt used to tell me that there had been two of us."

Jean Two: "I found the adoption papers carrying my original name. I traced myself in the register of births at Somerset House, and I was amazed to find another entry immediately above mine, with the same surname and the same date of birth. I managed to get that birth certificate, and it proved I just had to be a twin."

Together, they laugh a lot, and joke about who will have the more grandchildren.

Doris Breeden knew for as long as she can remember that she had a twin sister named Peggy, but it was only in May last year that they were reunited - more than 53 years after being separated in an east London workhouse.

They were born in 1928 during the depression, their mother an unmarried domestic servant, their father a Scottish merchant seaman. Dorrie, who had fair hair, was adopted within three weeks by a woman who had lost her own daughter and advertised for a similar little girl as a replacement. Peggy was sent to a children's home before being adopted.

After the 1976 law enabling adopted children to trace their real parents, Dorrie started the search for her twin. Different newspapers, television programmes and the Salvation Army were approached, without success. Then John Stroud heard of the quest and put them in touch. Both say they feel they have known each other all their lives.

With Peggy living in Pontefract and Dorrie in Southend, the only big differences between them appear to be due to the

North/South divide. Peggy votes Labour, Dorrie Conservative. "We have got so much in common," says Dorrie. "The only alcohol either of us drinks is a snowball, and only on high days and holidays."

"You wouldn't normally pick up the phone and speak to someone you'd never seen or spoken to before for half an hour, non-stop," says Dorrie. "But we did when we were first put in touch. It was just gibble, gabble, gabble," added Peggy.

Dorrie: "The only thing Peggy wanted to know was if I was tall or not? When I said 'yes', she was as happy as a lark."

analyses and some conservation treatment; since the York City Council has gone against expert archaeological and museological advice in insisting that the helmet be displayed in the Castle Museum, just outside the medieval city wall, the BM is charging it for the wall done to make the piece displayable.

### Cast iron

Another piece of ironworking research is reported from central China, where a number of stack-casting moulds and kilns in which the moulds were made have been excavated. In

stack-casting, moulds are piled one above the other, and the molten iron trickles down from the "gate" at the top and fills up the moulds from the bottom. The spare metal that solidifies in the runners and sprues leading to the moulds is then broken off and the objects cleaned for

despatch and use.

The Chinese used a "white" cast iron, high in carbon, and thus very hard, and consequently needed to keep the runners and sprues as narrow as possible to avoid enormous effort in breaking off the implements themselves. They accomplished this by heating the moulds in a kiln, and pouring in the molten iron while the mould was still hot.

The archaeologists at Wenzian in Henan, on the Huanghe River cleaned sets of the moulds of 2,000 years of dirt, relocated them with a protective layer of straw mud, and then heated them.

In the first experiment they were kept at a temperature of 300° centigrade for five hours before the molten iron was poured in. The resulting castings were found to be of low quality, with large holes and excessive shrinkage. Next, the moulds were heated to 600° centigrade for six hours, then allowed to cool to 300° before the iron was poured. All the castings were of high quality except a set of key wedges, which were quite thick, and could apparently have been done with a bit more heat.

Occupation of buildings in general led to high phosphorus, while yards had low levels; even where functions cannot be as well documented as they were at Cofa Graanato, postholes and phosphorus together should make the definition of ancient buildings much easier.

Another interesting discovery at Wenzian was a master mould: from which as many as 10,000 copies could have been made before the



Barbara Herbert and Daphne Goodship are, right down to their individually crooked little fingers, like the proverbial two peas in a pod.

Nicknamed the Giggle Sisters because of their constant outbursts of identical, raucous laughter, they walk, talk, dress and behave as if one. Blue is their favourite colour, for example; both love reading, family sagas in particular, and each buys the same novel at the same time, without the other's knowledge...

The virtually endless list of similarities might seem to suggest the couple have been inseparable all their lives. Instead they were reunited for the first time in May 1979 - almost 40 years after they were born, 12 minutes apart, in Hammersmith hospital.

Their Finnish mother had travelled to England months before the outbreak of war intending to learn English, only to find she was eight weeks pregnant. Within weeks of their birth the two girls were separated and adopted.

Yet when they met on Kings Cross station four years ago it was as though the huge gap in their lives had never existed.

"It was like two friends meeting, as though we had always known each other," started Daphne.

"I was, by chance, standing right opposite the carriage she was in when the train stopped. I just said 'Hi'; it was as cool and calm as that," continued Barbara.

The twins have an uncanny habit throughout a conversation of one starting a sentence, the other completing it, and then often as not, both saying "yes" in unison.

"We get an uncanny feeling, which is getting worse," Daphne observes. "The last time I was down staying with Barbara, she was talking to a friend. I was in a state where I felt as though I was up in the air looking down on myself. It was as though I was up in the air and Barbara was me, talking. It lasted a few seconds. It was uncanny... and I didn't like it."

Ask them what they have in common and they are in their element. Barbara went to school in the small Hampshire village of Silchester; years later Daphne and her husband moved to the area and four of their five children went to the same school. They both last moved house in 1976; their halls are the same colour; they have the same furniture; both have gardens with steps going down ...

Emily Irene Pugh and Alice Shells Pugh were farmed out to separate adoptive parents when their mother died 10 days after their birth. The nine other children in the family stayed with their father, Emily became Jean Hadley and Alice became Sheila Barrell; they were reunited 16 months ago after 46 years.

Jean: "I wasn't at all happy when we were first brought together. It was the first time that I found out I'd been adopted, and I had grown so fond of my adoptive mother that I hated being told that she was not my real mother."

Sheila: "I always knew that I had been adopted; my new family never made any secret of it. And I always knew that I had a twin. I decided to try and trace her after seeing a TV programme about twins".

The two bear little physical resemblance, and have found few common traits, apart from a strong dislike of sewing. Jean is married with children. Sheila is single.

Jean: "Sheila is much more placid and sedate than I am, but I'm sure she has got a lot cheekier since she met me."

Sheila: "I have become a lot more confident since I met Jean."

France was much older than first thought has caused much Gallic satisfaction. Two methods of measuring the behaviour of electrons trapped in a calcite lattice, known as thermoluminescence (TL) and electron spin resonance (ESR) have been dated using the TL "quartz inclusion" technique which measures larger pieces of quartz temper from the pottery fabric. This method gave set dates ranging from 7,000 to 10,300 years ago.

Wang and Zhou conclude reasonably enough that satisfactory dates can be obtained from TL alone.

Flints problem

TL dating, this time on flint tools, has cleared up a chronological problem in Dorset, on the early habitation site atop Hengistbury Head near Christchurch Harbour.

Two periods of occupation have been identified by archaeologists working there, and the Oxford TL laboratory (whose director, Dr Martin Aitken, has just been elected FRS) has produced dates averaging 12,500 plus/minus 1,150 years ago for the earlier, Palaeolithic occupation, and 9750 plus/minus 750 years ago for the succeeding Mesolithic. Both occupations were of hunters, living in the open.

### Antler combs

It seems that Roman and medieval craftsmen preferred to use antler rather than the more available bone for making small objects such as combs because antler was much tougher. Experiments using an Instron 1122 table testing-machine, usually used for industrial materials, have shown that antler is 30 per cent more flexible than bone while being equally strong, and takes 2.7 times more energy to break.

Antler combs were made with short toothed sections fastened side-by-side between two plates, not for ease of replacement when some teeth broke, as had been suggested. Pottery from the early rice-growing village of Houmudi, near Shanghai, produced TL dates between 5,000 and 6,500 years ago, compared with radiocarbon dates of 5,400 to 6,200 years ago. One of the earliest pottery-making sites in China, at Zengpiyan in Guangxi Province, yielded TL dates of 8,600-

### FINDINGS

#### A series reporting on research: SCIENTIFIC ARCHAEOLOGY

master showed serious wear. Assemble line production has a longer history than we think.

### Phosphorus clues

The remains of prehistoric and later buildings can be confusing palimpsests of postholes: how can we work out the plans of the former structures and tell what they were used for?

One answer recently suggested is to sample for organic phosphorus: this is deposited within a living site by the gradual build-up of plant debris, food remains, faeces and urine. At the Romano-British farmstead site of Cefn Graanato in Gwynedd, North Wales, J. S. Conway of the University College of North Wales at Bangor took soil samples at one-metre intervals from the floors of the excavated huts, and also from neighbouring fields, and then measured the total phosphorus content.

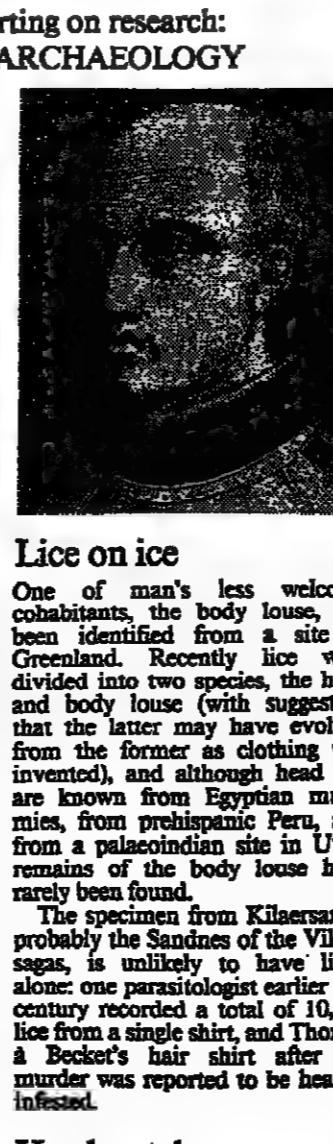
The "cosmeto maps" showing phosphorus levels were then subjected to the statistical manipulation of Trend Surface Analysis, which examined the variability in phosphorus distribution.

In one building the occupation was found to be confined to the central portion, suggesting beds or benches around the walls, and also indicated the location of the doorway. In another, a high level of phosphorus across the middle suggested two animal stalls, with a central drain down which animal urine flowed. A low level at one end is seen as the site of a manger which would prevent the animals trampling and evading there. A third building had two hearths marked by high phosphorus levels.

The specimen from Klaersarvik, probably the Sandnes of the Viking sagas, is unlikely to have lived alone, a parasitologist earlier this century recorded a total of 10,428 lice from a single shirt, and Thomas a Becket's hair shirt after his murder was reported to be heavily infested.

### Head or tales

A little matter of a quarter of a million years is causing some disagreement among students of the earliest inhabitants of Europe. A recent suggestion that the famous, almost complete, skull from Tautavel in south-west



that the famous, almost complete, skull from Tautavel in south-west France was made before the

## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

## A blow-out in the Morgan

At this time last year I was doing exactly the same thing: have nothing to do with Morgan Prewitt's Friday party. I ignored advice then, to all our eyes, and must not repeat the error this Saturday. Imperative has heightened (you only have to compare the 1983 Morgan with the 1982 model to know that), but I have no confidence in my resolve. More about Morgan in a moment myself to describing inscrutable.

for greater moment is the fate of Mr Heaseman from Number 27, "you may remember, was asked hence to Africa to be eaten by cannon balls we had my mother's assistance on this and the nation to be honoured with the portion of his flesh was Switzerland. Something has clearly gone wrong with the scheme, for there is now, walking down the road in his Safeway bag, apparently the worse for his experiences in Dark Continent. He looks the same as ever, clanking along Pelham Open, irresistibly supported in the sky. I point him out to my usually Reliable Source who is mercifully thrown for the first time in her little life. She will come with an explanation soon, I have doubt.



Now them: Morgan Prewitt. The terrible say - as they always will say people - that he is a glandular one, but I know plain greed when I see it. One should of course feel sorry for boys only in their late fives to have been born straight into a life crisis, but I am afraid my sympathies go to the other children who are victims of his uncontrollable rages - or Morgans - as they are called hereabouts. His mother, would you believe, is a model and has gained the family monopoly on elegance, leaving nothing but obesity for her first (and 31) born. Of the father little is known, save that he is an absentee receiver and has a skull mated in tight public curia. Diamonds of South Africa are often mentioned when his name crops up, and it is true that he once harangued me in the school playground for suggesting that the MCC should not let Morgan come from.

Her Switzerland is not starving as papers say, or it is a nation of gourmets. My daughter now tells me Mr Heaseman was taken out the big kettle and sent home because he was too stringy. Some are so simple, and it is with us that we can now close the Morgan File.

Prewitt File, alas, stays open.ious Mother Number One (only just moved in) comes round and lies to know the following: is it that Morgan's party piece is on small girls' heads until they cry? Does he really tear up the Juner's paper tricks until he, too,

cross? Is he, in short, Richmond's answer to the Beast of Exmoor? Concerned Father Number One (me), fib back that these are irresponsible exaggerations and the worst excesses of the oral tabloid press. She is in such hot pursuit of personal solidarity that I agree to be represented - at junior level - at Morgan's party. What else could I do?



Concerned Mother Number One ups the stakes by coming round again and "offering" (her words) to take my children and hers to the wretched Morgans if I turn pick them all up afterwards. With such "offers", who needs bailiffs?

Saturday 17.30 hrs. House of Prowitt: I am keeping my side of the bargain; it is worse than I had feared. The star of the show is in mid-Morgasm, and the supporting cast - the mother, the suauin, the guests, the guests' parents - are all distraught. I learn that Morgan has surprised himself this year by finding a slim Ming vase into his father's Francois Hardy LP against the immersion heater. I look around the room for Petrelle's boys, but vain. They are confined to barracks after having destroyed their Suzuki violin beneath the wheels of the Volvo Estate. A pity really, since they and Morgan deserve each other. Next year perhaps, the birthday boy is a blur of martial influences: a huge plastic breastplate & la Tambourine, masking the expense account (story, goddam midin, and in his hand a black metal thing that is almost certainly an Armalite. As for his face, imagine Caligula after a rough night and you have the picture.

With his free hand he is clawing at the innards of the conjurer's suitcase and scorching the clever little paper devices in his fist. All the while he is chanting some sort of battle mantra, which sounds like "Eeyo peeyo Japaneezy!" Exit conjurer in tears.



Memo to self: Book 1984 holiday to coincide with M. Prewitt's seventh birthday party. Better still, delegate child collection to Concerned Mother Number One.

## Penny Perrick meets a dissident's brave wife

## Fighting for life

had spent the previous two days on aeroplanes and her brown eyes were dulled with tiredness; her voice was hoarse with exhaustion. It's nearly nine years since 32-year-old Anatoly Scharansky last saw his wife, Anatoly, the imprisoned dissident, but she talks to him as if they parted only yesterday after nine years of being together, although, in fact, Anatoly made to leave Russia the day before their wedding.

He was in London last week to sign the West Human Rights Agreement Madrid this September, until the Russians detained him in labour for trying to monitor the Helsinki human rights agreement. He was released. She had gone from Heathrow to Downing Street for a 30-minute meeting with Thatcher, who expressed concern about Anatoly's deteriorating health and said she would insist to press for his release.

That night before, Anatoly had to Washington from Israel to American congressmen in an eight-hour vigil in support of her cause. This was the year she had hoped to finish her course in law and art in Jerusalem, where now lives, but this was also the year that Anatoly went on hunger strike, in protest against not being allowed to write to Anatoly or even to mention her name in any correspondence.

At the end of the hunger strike, Anatoly had lost his hair and weighed the weight of a 10-year-old child. He won the right to send him out of Russia.

Now we sat on a window seat in House of Lords, by courtesy of Mr. Balfour, on the opposite bank of the Thames. The Mayor of London, Mr. Vladimir Promyslov, telling assembled GLC council-

The message to Mary Chamberlain from some of the Fenwoman whose lives she chronicled eight years ago was short and to the point: "Show your face in this village again and you'll be lynched."

In 1972 Isleham was a welcoming place. She had moved there from the city to buy a little land and "drop out with hens and goats." She ended up writing a classic. Her portrait of village life was the first book to be published by the Virago feminist imprint.

Isleham was an unidyllic village on the edge of the Fens. A landscape of flat land and hard lives. In Mary's eyes there were no roses round the door, or honey for tea.

At the time *Akerfield* was enjoying popularity and coloured the city-dweller's view of the country life. But where were all the women in Ronald Rhyfe's book? The chapters were mostly devoted to men: there were the craftsmen, officers and gentlemen, the orchard men - even God. Mary determined to redress the balance. The idea of *Fenwoman* - the feminist antidote to *Akerfield* - was born.

"History is as much about women bringing up a family on nine shillings a week as about men's deeds and diplomatic decisions." Over two years, with the aid of a tape recorder, she made history out of women's voices. She disagreed the names of the women whose lives she recorded in detail, and changed the name of the village to Gisela.

Mary talked to three generations of women who told stories of marriage and childbirth, washing and cooking, cleaning and weeding, stretching back more than 150 years. Their own feelings that their lives were less important than those of their husbands made her only more determined to set down their stories.

The older women talked about their girlhood. With little brothers and sisters to care for, it ended early. The little girls talked about growing older. They wanted to be nurses, hairdressers, mothers. The younger women talked about sex. That's what caused Mary Chamberlain's love affair with the village to turn sour.

A few days before publication, while the book reviewers were preparing favourable phrases - strong and moving" (*Sunday Times*), "solid social history" (*Times Educational Supplement*) - two men visited the village. Mary, who had moved to a teaching job in Ipswich, was back showing friends around.

"One of the men pulled out a copy of the book and asked me if I'd seen it. Seen it? Of course. I wrote it." That was that; a quote and a picture of a smiling Mary, book in hand.

Next Sunday, under the headline "Why Mary Unveiled a Village's Love Secrets", and "There'll be Red Faces Down on the Farm When This Book Comes Out", the *News of*

*the World* printed the sexual extracts from *Fenwoman*.



Mary Chamberlain in Isleham eight years ago, before the storm broke. Feeling still runs high, but many would welcome her back

somewhere, and we'd do it there." While this game of who's who (or who's sleeping with whom) was going on, the villagers felt betrayed. They saw my picture in the paper and assumed I had made thousands of pounds from selling their stories to the *News of the World*. In their eyes I had done it to sell more copies of my book. I had exploited them, not the paper."

She called a public meeting immediately to put her case. Tempers were high and the older people who had been outraged by the sex in the book sat with arms folded in the front row. "We're not reading that filth", said one. Others were pained that they had not been mentioned.

"They picked on a married woman in the village who's real name was Petula - but she of course had nothing to do with the Petula in

the book."

While this game of who's who (or who's sleeping with whom) was going on, the villagers felt betrayed. They saw my picture in the paper and assumed I had made thousands of pounds from selling their stories to the *News of the World*.

"I'd buy her a drink if she called in here", said one of the regulars at the Crown, who believed she would have got better stories from talking to the Fenmen.

Only in the post office does resentment appear to linger. The postmistress bore the brunt of the adverse publicity and she is cursing: "The book was intended to be anonymous and it wasn't. That's all I've got to say."

But for most of the villagers, from the district nurse to the woman who gets up at 4am to pick flowers for the London markets, Mary the exploiter. Mary the exhibitionist - as a letter in the *Cambridge Evening News* called her - is forgotten. But Mary their former neighbour would be sure of a warm welcome.

Deirdre Fernand

*Fenwoman* by Mary Chamberlain is published by Routledge & Kegan Paul, price £4.95.

## To the NHS, with thanks

me that the abattoir image under which it toils may not necessarily be the whole picture.

A few weeks ago circumstances forced me to consult a general practitioner under the NHS. The bleak and outdated conditions of his surgery, which he runs entirely single-handed, is a dreadful and damning indictment of the health service. But the doctor was sharp and wise, and he diagnosed by instinct and experience rather than by modern medical technology.

He deemed the matter urgent, though not an emergency, and telephoned Charing Cross Hospital for an immediate appointment. There was a time lapse of about an hour between leaving the surgery and seeing the doctor at Charing

Cross, so much for the myth about interminable waiting lists, queues and delays on the NHS.

The official clinic was over by this time and I saw the doctor in what, presumably, was his lunch-break. I immediately confessed my neurosis about doctors, hospitals and all their associations - a problem many a private doctor has treated with barely concealed disdain. But the attitude of this doctor was one of total understanding.

The problem was an abdominal tumour whose existence I had refused to acknowledge and which had now grown to *Guinness Book of Records* proportions. I should have been admitted immediately, but the doctor appreciated that I had left an unattended dog at home, as well as

the doctors and nurses were

much urgent journalistic business and other commitments, so it was arranged that I should return at 9pm.

I can barely tolerate sickness in myself and I could never be a witness to illness in others and I knew I would crack up completely in a hospital ward. Before I returned that evening I had already decided to book my house, if necessary, and ask the consultant to attend me privately. In consideration of my problem, however, I had been assigned a private room and bathroom. So much for the myth about impersonal conveyor-belt treatment on the NHS.

None of my whims (no visitors, for example), were treated with the contempt they deserved. At all times the doctors and nurses were enormously and consistently tolerant, patient and kind. The operation took place after two days of promptly executed tests.

The tumour was found to be malignant and will necessitate further surgery. I have now had time to ponder all the alternatives but I have chosen to return and continue treatment at Charing Cross.

I recognize my great fortune at living in the area covered by Charing Cross, a modern and largely unintimidating hospital, and my even greater fortune at falling into the hands of particularly sympathetic and caring

as well as skilful team of doctors. I doubt whether my experience is unique and it is certainly worth recording in defence of the NHS.

Anna Kythreotis

## THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

## Short and sweet

Turn out the moulds and carefully peel away the muslin. Serve them chilled with strawberries, raspberries or redcurrants. Sugar and thin cream may be offered separately.

The secret of baking light scones is to make the dough with sour milk or cultured buttermilk, and to handle it as little as possible.

Scones

Makes about 10

Lightly roll out the dough to about 1 cm (½ in) thick. Cut out circles about 5 cm (2 in) diameter and set them on a greased baking sheet. Bake the scones in a preheated moderately hot oven (190°C/375°F, gas mark 5) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until they are well risen and golden.

Redcurrant jelly is a preserve that I do not like to run out of, but still I never seem to make enough of it to last from one summer to the next. I serve it with roast lamb and use it to glaze open fruit tarts.

Redcurrant jelly

Makes about 2.7 kg (6 lbs)

2.7 kg (6 lbs) ripe redcurrants

Sugar (see method)

Wash the redcurrants and pick out any that are bad or mouldy. Put them, stalks and all, into a preserving pan, or another large and preferably wide-mouthed pan or casserole, and add 1.2 litres (2 pints) of water. Heat gently until the juice starts to run from the fruit, then simmer for half an hour, pressing the berries against the sides of the pan so that the skin of each is broken.

Tip the fruit pulp into a scalded jelly bag and leave it to drip overnight. (To improvise a jelly bag, line a large sieve with a clean, damp tea cloth. Tip the pulp then gather up and knot the corners.)

Next, measure the juice and put it back in the pan. Stir in 450 g (1 lb)

sugar for every 600 ml (1 pint) of juice. Heat the mixture gently until the sugar has dissolved completely, then boil fast to obtain a set. Test whether the jelly will set when cold by dropping a small spoonful on to a chilled plate. If it thickens and begins to form a skin it will set. A sugar thermometer will register about 104°C/207°F when the jelly reaches setting point.

Quickly strain the jelly through a sieve lined with muslin or cheese cloth. Alternative, line a sieve with a pastry blinder. Add the egg and enough milk to make a soft dough. Turn the dough onto a lightly floured board and knead it lightly and briefly, handling it just enough to eliminate the cracks.

Sift together into a bowl the flour, cream of tartar, bicarbonate of soda and salt. Add the diced butter and rub it into the flour lightly, using your fingers or a pastry blender.

Spoon the mixture into the moulds and press it well into the shape. Stand the moulds on a plate to catch the whey, or over a bowl if using a sieve, and refrigerate them for about 12 hours.

## TALKBACK

From Vivienne Hughes, Cottenham, Cambridge

In "these days of equality of the sexes" referred to in Michael Water's column (Wednesday Page, July 13), I find his attitudes unhelpful and insulting to the 52 per cent of married women who are working wives. I have a full-time job, as does my husband.

Michael Water's assertion that "it goes without saying that part of any husband's pay is really for the services of his wife," smacks of Victorian servitude. I applaud Ms Drummond's (or Mrs Water's) efforts in handling her own tax affairs. It would be simpler and fairer if married couples with joint incomes could always be taxed separately without punitive measures when their total joint income falls below a certain threshold.

From Jacqueline Faith, London

As a current and past temporary secretary, I felt I must reply to Jean Southon's lament (Friday Page 15).

I hold a professional qualification and a couple of university degrees, but at present my chosen means of paying the rates and eating is to revert to my old and not dishonorable trade of secretary (120/60).

The first agency I used kept sending me back to what was apparently their only client and also kept calling me "darling", so I took myself (and my excellent services) to another agency. They immediately put me to work in a variety of assignments, two of which bore a striking resemblance to those cited.

It took me about five minutes to get used to the electronic typewriter, as long as I didn't have to use the memory part. Temporaries, by their very nature, fill a gap and must expect to have work thrown at them if necessary. "Choice" is the salient word here. I'm selling, they're buying.

So Jean Southon, either nourish your connexions with the commissioning editor of *The Times*, or get off your swivel chair and go to another agency.



Anita: "This is the only way I can live; nothing else matters."









**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS  
AND IN MEMORIAM** £3.25 a line  
(minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and address of the sender will be sent to:

**THE TIMES**  
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**FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES,  
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Local and Social Page announcements not be accepted by telephone.

Get them waymarks, make them high  
highs, set them off toward the  
highest - *Verbalis 3121*.

**BIRTHS**

**SAXENDALE** - On July 16th, at the  
Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle  
upon Tyne, David, son of Mr. and Mrs.  
John Saxendale.

**BUTLER** - On July 16th, at the Royal  
Hampshire County Hospital, to Annie  
and John, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Collins.

**COLLINS** - On 16th July in London,  
England, and Tommy - a daughter.

**CUMBERS** - On 8th July, to Cecilia  
and Bertrand and Geoffrey - a son.

**DURKIN** - On July 16th, to Kathy (née  
Bresnahan) and Christopher Gifford -  
a son.

**FABER** - On July 16th, to Crossroads  
Reverend Guy, a daughter (Claire  
Faber) for Daniel, Dennis and  
Katherine.

**FOX** - On July 16th at the Linen Wing,  
Cavendish Hospital, to Cecilia and  
Peter (née Sparrow) and Helen.

**FURBER** - On 16th July, to Cherry  
tree, Vandy and John - a daughter.

**GOWMAN** - On July 16th, to Kyrin  
and Michael, daughter of Michael and  
a daughter (Aurelia) Silvia Kyrin - a  
son.

**GREEN** - On July 17th, at Goodhope  
Hospital in Sutton Coldfield, to Freda  
and Peter (née Green) and Helen.

**HOBSON** - On July 16th, to Edward  
and Barbara Hobson - a son.

**JARMIN** - On July 16th, to Deborah  
(née Salmon) and Clive - a daughter.

**KELLY** - On July 16th, to Helen and  
Brendan.

**LLOYD** - On July 16th, to Helen (née  
Price) and David, a son.

**MALCOLM** - On 9th July, to Amanda  
and John, daughter of John and  
Josephine.

**MILNE** - On July 16th, to Redanne  
and John, a son of John and  
Phyllis.

**MONTEZ** - On July 16th, at The  
Mount, Maternity Hospital, to  
Nathaniel and Sari, wife and  
son.

**RUFFLE** - On July 16th to Vivienne (née  
Patterson), a son, Charles, a  
daughter, Lucy, a son,

**WADEY** - On July 18th in Epsom District  
Hospital, to his much loved husband of  
much loved husband of Jim and Ethel  
of Epsom and Richard. Funeral  
service at St. John's Church, Epsom,  
on Tuesday, July 25th at 10.30am.

**SMITH** - On July 17th, at 10.30am,  
Winton Eric Smith aged 81, brother  
of Eric, Robert, Christopher and  
John, a son of Eric and Jeanne.

**THOMAS** - On July 16th, at Redditch,  
West Midlands, to his wife, a  
son, Nicholas and Rachel, of 12  
Corbridge, and son, Christopher.

**WHITEHORN** - On July 16th, at  
Winton, Dorset, beloved husband of  
Julia and much loved father of  
Eve, a son of David and wife, Julia.

**WILLIAMS** - On July 16th, at 10.30am,  
at the Royal Hospital, Liverpool, to  
Sophie and Lorna.

**WILLIAMS** - On July 16th, at the Royal  
Hospital, Liverpool, to Petrina and  
Jervine, a son.

**WILLIAMS** - On July 16th, at Abergavenny,  
Monmouthshire, to his King and Major  
Daughter, a son, Charles

**WILLIAMS** - On July 16th to Fay and  
Patricia - a daughter.

**BIRTHDAYS**

**HOLLY** - Where can I cash this  
cheque? Hope you had a happy  
birthday yesterday. Love, Anna.

**DEATHS**

**BLAKEMORE** - On Sunday, Helen Laura,  
widow of Captain D. W. Blakemore,  
of Chilham, West Sussex. Peacefully  
passed away on July 16th, 1983, at  
10.30am. Cremation at Chichester  
Crematorium on Friday, July 21st, 1983,  
at 10.30am. No formal service, but  
donations if desired may be sent  
to the Royal Hospital, Chichester.

**BEVAN** - On July 16th, peacefully,  
at home, in his 80th year, Kenneth  
William Bevan, beloved husband of  
Doris, a son, a daughter, a brother and  
sister, a nephew, a niece, a son-in-law  
and a grandson.

**BUCKLEY** - On July 16th, 1983, peacefully  
at home after a long illness. Violet  
Anne Buckley, widow of John  
Matthew Buckley, beloved father and  
grandfather of three, a son-in-law  
and a grandson.

**CAVE** - On July 16th, 1983, peacefully  
at home, in his 80th year, Kenneth  
William Cave, beloved husband of  
Doris, a son, a daughter, a brother and  
sister, a nephew, a niece, a son-in-law  
and a grandson.

**COLVILLE** - On July 16th, peacefully,  
at home, in his 80th year, Donald  
Colville, beloved husband of  
Margaret, a son, a daughter, a  
brother and a sister, a nephew, a  
niece, a son-in-law and a grandson.

**DUNN** - On July 16th, 1983, peacefully,  
at home, in his 80th year, George  
Dunn, beloved husband of  
Margaret, a son, a daughter, a  
brother and a sister, a nephew, a  
niece, a son-in-law and a grandson.

**FRIZZELL** - On July 16th, in hospital,  
Glasgow, to his wife, Audrey, a  
son, a daughter, a son-in-law and a  
grandson.

**GRIFFITH** - On July 16th, in hospital,  
Cardiff, to his wife, Audrey, a  
son, a daughter, a son-in-law and a  
grandson.

**HICKIN** - On July 16th, 1983, peacefully,  
at home, in his 80th year, Christopher  
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Margaret, a son, a daughter, a  
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**HOBSON** - On July 16th, 1983, peacefully,  
at home,



# Survivor tells of helicopter's last second

From a Staff Reporter, St Mary's

The last second before the Scilly Isles helicopter Oscar November sank was vividly described yesterday by one of the six survivors. Mr Lucille Langley-Williams said she had heard and felt a crack followed by three jerks almost simultaneously and before she could ask a friend what had happened "the water was up to my chest".

Mrs Langley-Williams, an Isles of Scilly councillor, said: "It was very quick. I bumped forwards and hit my head on the seat in front."

She turned to her friend, Mrs Megan Smith, aged 60, to ask "what the hell is going on?" but could only utter one word before sea-water swept into the passenger compartment.

Mrs Langley-Williams was speaking from St Mary's hostel where she is being treated for three cracked ribs. She and Mrs Smith had been visiting Penzance for a health authority meeting and were returning to the Isles of Scilly when the accident happened Saturday.

Helicopters searching for them at one time were directly overhead but not visible because of thick mist. The survivors heard the marrons go off on St Mary's signalling the lifeboat crew to launch. Mrs Langley-Williams said the children wanted to know what the procedure was for rescue operations. "We were just chatting about what would happen and I said the boat was on the way."

**Searchers find 17 bodies in crashed helicopters**

Continued from page 1

Yesterday Miss Lynda King Taylor, the journalist who flew to the Isle of Scilly four days before the fatal accident, denied points made by Mr Michael Ginn, managing director of BA Helicopters, quoted in *The Times* yesterday.

She denied that she had travelled with a press party, as Mr Ginn had suggested, but rather on a later flight in the company of other tourists. She repeated that they had been allowed to roam freely about the aircraft, taking photographs while the seat belt signs were illuminated.

She also said that Mr Ginn's assertion that BA had supplied the police with a full passenger list two hours after the accident did not correspond with the Exeter police's account; they said they had been hampered in identifying bodies by the absence of a full passenger list.

Local hoteliers, she added, had said they had been working late on Saturday night helping the police by ringing round to check on which holidaymakers had failed to arrive at their destinations.

At home: Commissioner Bramwell-Booth in her garden (Photograph: Brian Harris).

# The Commissioner is 100 today



By David Nicholson-Lord

Just a fraction of a century younger than the institution she has served so faithfully for so long, Salvation Army Commissioner Catherine Bramwell-Booth celebrates her hundredth birthday today in the rural seclusion of her home at Finchampstead, near Wokingham, Berkshire.

Appearances of retirement are deceptive, however. Exactly 118 years after the army was founded by her grandfather, the commissioner's uniform is as crisp and neat as ever, her teetotal convictions unaltered and her belief in God, the Devil and the vital business of saving souls intact. Over the last century, she says, she has had some "wonderful times with the Lord".

More particularly, she has developed her own distinctive brand of spreading the word. She has appeared on television chat shows. She has been honoured by the Guild of Toastmasters. She has given 30 interviews already this year. She is, in the words of one senior Salvation Army official, "the best public relations officer we've got".

Commissioner Bramwell-Booth is tall, crisp, and straight-backed, with a twinkle

in her eye and an air of not standing too much nonsense from others. She believes in direct talking, loves an argument and has been known to exercise an acutely toxic effect on television hosts whose manners slip.

She was one of seven children born to Bramwell Booth, son of the Salvation Army's founder, and his wife Florence. A surviving brother lives in Buckinghamshire. Two younger sisters - Olive, aged 91, and Dora, aged 80, respectively a colonel and a major in the Salvation Army - share the house in Berkshire and with Madge, aged 84, the cook, will be joining in the celebrations today.

Mr Clark talked about "the success of the pilot scheme". He seemed confident of his knowledge, pilots being the sort of people about whom he displayed knowledge when asking questions concerning his old subject of concern. He was, however, answering a Tory backbencher who had asked him about the progress of special employment and training facilities.

## Flying under the radar

While Mr Clark was talking about pilot schemes, Mr Dennis Skinner, the backbencher who used to sit directly opposite him, when Mr Clark was a backbencher, tried to fly in under Mr Clark's radar.

As Mr Clark moved towards the dispatch box, his starboard was the target of precision heckling from Mr Skinner a few yards below.

"Not very efficient now, I she... eeze a bag o' nerves... not the same is it?"

Wisely, and unlike in the old days, Mr Clark did not exchange shots with Mr Skinner. Instead, he concentrated on satisfying his Tory backbencher questioner and landed his brief safely. But in this confrontation between Mr Skinner and Mr Clark, The Beast of Rotherham versus The

Mr Skinner has been having a relatively quiet Parliament so far. We sense in speaking too early with five years to go. He has been confirming himself to an average of a heckle a day, apart from two per Prime Minister's question time.

## Balance of tedium

Later, in employment questions yesterday, he asked a question about Freemasons. He implied that Freemasons were influential or powerful. In this belief, Mr Skinner was part of a great tradition which includes the Inquisition, Mozart's enemies, Hitler, and General Franco, who is said to have warned against the Freemasons on his deathbed.

What do they, and Mr Skinner, know that we do not?

He demanded of Mr John Selwyn Gummer, another Under Secretary at Employment, whether the Government was going to bring in a law to regulate internal elections within freemasonry, as it intended to regulate elections within trade unionism. His point appeared to be to emphasize the unfairness of the government regulating election in one organization, but not in another. Mr Gummer replied that, unlike unions, freemasons did not enjoy legal immunities. That was why the Government thought their elections should be regulated. At this, Mr Skinner scoffed and pointed his finger across the Conservative benches, implying that they were heaving with unregulated freemasons enjoying legal immunities. "Ah, you'll not touch them," he cried. It could be that the Conservative backbenches are far less interesting than Mr Skinner is trying to suggest.

Later, the defence debate passed off without serious incident. A balance of tedium was maintained between Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State, and Mr John Silkin, the chief Opposition spokesman on defence, such as kept the peace during the recent general election and enabled the country to be safely bored by their endless disputation.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Prince of Wales, President of the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a Rock Gala in aid of the Trust at the Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, 7.50.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visits the East of England Show and Foxhound Show at Peterborough, 11.20.

Princess Margaret attends the

Royal International Horse Show at White City, 6.45.

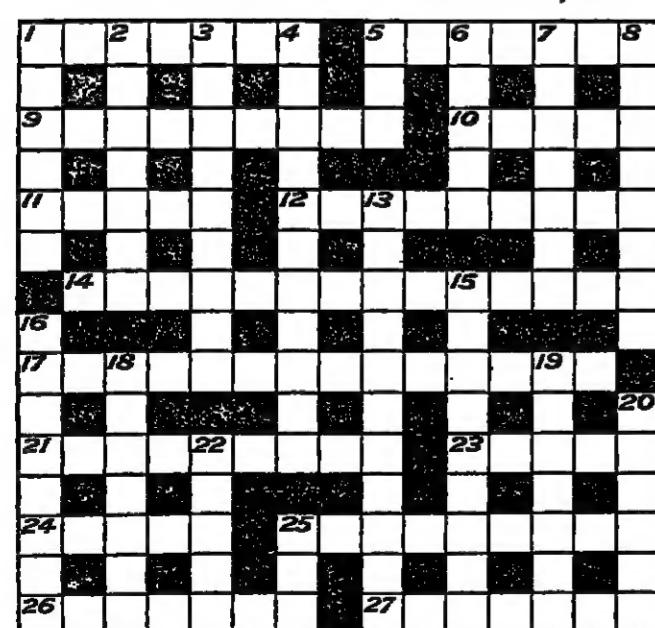
The Duke of Kent, as Patron, attends the annual general meeting of the Royal Armoured Corps War Memorial Benevolent Fund, 11.30, and then opens a wing of the Royal Armoured Corps Tank Museum at Bovington, Dorset.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Royal Tournament at Earls Court, 7.20.

Exhibitions in progress

One Eye on the Pot, Towneley Hall Art Gallery, Burnley; Mon to Fri 10 to 3.30, Sun 12 to 5 (until Aug 8).

#### The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,186



#### ACROSS

- Disturbance might in the end lead to foreign currency (7).
- Public measure the French rejected as an illusion (7).
- Caught poor Peter Pan beginning to dress (9).
- This saw the number X included (5).
- Angry about Lawrence being in RAF (5).
- Jackson finds way to add nothing to fresh total (9).
- Children's story, its author seen initially in Earl's Court (8,6).
- Board attended by Holmes's autocrat (9).
- Cuddly type - name Roosevelt had to endure (5,4).
- Record company supplies Lincoln with £50 retainer (5).
- Robin has one in drama school turn (5).
- He may give a commentary at close of play (9).
- To cheat on rates is a breach of faith (7).
- Had a shot at a visitor, I hear (7).
- DOWN
- For that reason the enclosure is enclosed (6).
- Exit for such exercise? (7).
- Old Wodehouse types discuss childish talk with Jack (9).
- Protest at former assumption (11).

**Anniversaries**

Births: Petrarch, Arezzo, Italy, 1304; Sir Richard Overton, London, 1604; Margaret McMillan, educationist, Worcester, 1860; Edie, Alice Karlsfeldt, post, Nobel laureate 1931, Folkstone, Sweden, 1864.

Death: Hugh O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone, rebel leader against Elizabeth I, Rome, 1616; Andrew Lang, writer, Bangor, Kincardine, 1912; Guglielmo Marconi, Rome, 1937.

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 30 (low) for today's recording call British Values Week, Monday 17-21 August, 8001, which is updated each morning at 10am.

### New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

*De Lormen, the Rites and Fall of a Dream Maker*, by Ivan Falton & James Scott (Hansib Hamilton, £2.95).  
*How to be Poor*, by George Miller, cartoons by Larry Andre Deutsch, £2.95.  
*Ladies to a Grandson*, by Lord Home, £12.95.  
*Soldier the Son*, by Christopher Mayhew, M.P., H. P. Wilson (Sovereign, 28.95).  
*S. O. Donagh, A Soldier Father* by Robert Griffiths (Gomer, 27.95).  
*The Last Jews in Berlin*, by Leonard Gross (Sidcup & Jackson, £12.95).  
*The Novels of Charles Williams*, by Thomas T. Howard (Oxford, £16.50).  
*The Renaissance Artist at Work*, from Pisano to Titian, by Bruce Cole (John Murray, £12.50).  
*The Road to Tora, the life of Margaret Mitchell, author of Gone With the Wind*, by Anne Edwards (Praeger & Stoeger, 29.95).  
*The Story of English World, English Literature and its Background 1580-1825*, by John Studd (Oxford, £22.95).

*The Road to Tora, the life of Margaret Mitchell, author of Gone With the Wind*, by Anne Edwards (Praeger & Stoeger, 29.95).  
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